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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,050—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraph information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
L. ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Meade	8th Sept.
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th " Saturday.
L. SHANNON	4139	900	F. Crewe	22nd Sept.
ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
L. PESHAWUR	3227	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
L. PENINSULAR	6015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier Bungalow before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

4th Oct.	18th Oct.	8th Sept. 1st Nov.	20th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
OPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
PERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DELA	F. Kossovich	4,223	350	9th September,
ION	A. Orlando	2,311	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

Either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste or St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
STELLA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	300	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Lloyd's House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 3.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE (DEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homebound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare to Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the COMPANY'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF PERTH	Swan	3,190	9th Sept.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Has Two berth Cabins on deck amidships, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
TRAVELLING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
GUIDE-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,460 tons, on the 10th Sept., at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,951 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	5th October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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SOFT SILK. | NATURAL STICKS.

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THE
EDISON PHONOGRAPH

IS now on SALE and can be supplied with a Complete Outfit for Exhibition purposes, including, Bands, Songs, and Speeches made in England and America, together with a Duplicate of the Voices of Eminent persons.

Fourteen people can listen to the Phonograph at once through the Tubes, or thousands by means of the Funnel.

Price of Complete Outfit, packed with Batteries, 100 Guineas.

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH Co.,
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FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SHERRIES

ARE UNRIVALLED FOR QUALITY AND PRICE.

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ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says :—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."
PRICE: Rs. 2-2 per Bottle.
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer.

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Dishes, Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
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Focussing Glasses.
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Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
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Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Mache.
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Complete Catalogue on Application.

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TOOTH-ACHE CURE Gives instantaneous relief in all Cases of Tooth and Ear-ache. 4s. 6d. of all Chemists.

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For DYSPEPSIA,
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OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS :—
"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
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"Please send six more bottles."

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

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PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
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THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.
Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
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Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 44 0	Rs. 49 8

MANZANILLA

Rs. 34 0	Rs. 38 8

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Rs. 34 0	Rs. 38

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Rs. 33 0	Rs. 37 4

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Rs. 29 12	Rs. 33 8

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Rs. 20 5	Rs. 28 0

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Rs. 16 8	Rs. 18 10

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.

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FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.

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"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

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Has set the fashion to the World.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., Ld., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXTREMES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to note the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz. :—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per xamples given below :—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	First payment. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. 12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety," — the "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

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SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

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Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
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SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
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Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
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Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
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SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3	0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs.	a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box
Cordelia	50 "	5	0	"
La Odalisca	50 "	5	0	"
Vera	25 "	6	0	"
Sins Rival	50 "	7	8	"
Mi Reina	50 "	6	0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12	"
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7	8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th inst., it being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1893.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનીનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 30th June 1893 of Rs. 10 per whole Share and Rs. 25 per quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared p.yable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, the 7th September 1893, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the registered Office, No. 3, Tarapore Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાનીથ્થું,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd September 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from 4th to 12th September 1893, both days inclusive.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER.

THE ARABIAN HORSE:
HIS COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.
By COLONEL W. TWEEDIE, C.S.I.,
H. B. M.'s Consul-General, Baghdad, and Political Resident for the Government of India in Turkish Arabia.

LARGE PAPER EDITION, Limited to 100 Copies, Price £6, 6s.

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Orders now being received by all the principal Booksellers in India.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS,
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

TOWELS! TOWELS!! TOWELS!!!

THE following are now available :—

		Per dozen. Rs. a.
Honey Comb Towels	72 in. by 36 in. at	10 0
Do. do.	36 in. by 25 in. at	5 0
Turkish do.	22 in. by 36 in. at	6 0
Hand Towels	40 in. by 26 in. at	3 0

All of guaranteed durability.

For Samples, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.,

THE

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

of the Best

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

CAIRO—Egypt

Exportation per month:

FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

			Rs. a.
Non plus Ultra, No. 1	large	per 100...	5 12
,, ,, 2	Medium	,, 100...	5 0
Superfine ,, C	largest	,, 100...	5 8
,, ,, 4	large	,, 100...	4 12
,, ,, 5	Medium	,, 100...	4 0
Extra fine ,, 8	large	,, 100...	3 8
,, ,, 10	Medium	,, 100...	2 12

Sole Agent:—

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonised Cottage Piano	460

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

60, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTIO SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposit the Imperial Bank (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany harmonium in very good order, a first-rate musical box playing 12 tunes (nearly new), handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 4, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th September, at 2 p.m., in the P. W. Store-yard, on the Esplanade, consisting old rafters, door and window shutters, wooden trellis, mathematical instruments, sliding levelling staves, measuring chains, colour box, plotting scales, camp tables, flushing sanks, old brass, broken Minton tiles, waste paper, cut trees, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 4, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods and the following :—

1 single poled tent.
6 bales wall paper.
9 cases 36 dozen quarts Bass's green diamond beer, bottled by Ihlers and Bell.
24 cases 192 dozen pints, &c., bottled by Ihlers and Bell.
1 bale corks.
1,100 insulators.
125 doz. electric light globes.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Kurrimbhoy Maniarawalla, ex s.s. Gutenfels—

S B 194 F S—21/31—11 bales 500 reams white tissue paper.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong and light victoria, recently lined and cushioned, with a powerful galloway and plated mounted harness.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand pony cart.

By order of the Administrator-General—

1 old dog-cart and harness, belonging to the estate of the late Essa Haji Ailee Mahomed.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co.'s Shop, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Essa Hajee Ali Mahomed, consisting of single and double width Cashmere serge, tweed, coating, flannel, drill, cord, Italian cloth, calico, quilts, blankets, cotton and woollen shirts, coats, waistcoats, trousers, overcoats, table cloths, towels, napkins, braces, guernseys, cotton and woollen socks and stockings, handkerchieves, hats and helmets, collars, neckties, scarves, steel and tin trunks, glass door cupboards, pier glasses, tables, chairs, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 9 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmessree Dass, of Cawnpore—

H C | 211-13—3 cases gold brocade grenadines.
C 113 | 238-40—3 " " " "
258-60—3 " " " "

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort (where the lot has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome French-polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany brass-framed cottage pianoforte by Marcks & Company, Hinks's lamps, Brussels, Persian, and Cambay carpets, rich table ornaments, pictures, English chiffonier, etc., the property of the late G. OTTE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the Will of the late T Roger Rean, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., at the Retreat, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, D. B. B. L. gun, by Richards, London, large yacht model in teak and glass case, old armoury, a bagettle table with balls and cues, windproof lamps, pictures, carpets, China table and wall ornaments, books, valuable dogs and birds, large collection of choice and rare plants, light victoria, single harness, nearly new, &c.

(Description of dogs and birds.)

1 White and black English setter dog, "Lady."
1 St. Bernard dog, "Nellie."
1 Dachund dog, "Jock."
1 Pair black and tanned terriers, "Punch and Judy."
1 Black retriever dog, "Rolio."
1 King Charles' Spanniel dog, "Prince."
1 Australian parrot, splendid speaker, "Polley."
3 Singing canaries.
1 Pair fine American macaws.

A large and choice collection of beautiful English pigeons, such as runts, carriers, pouters, dragonnans, homers, turbits, hawks, astrachans, tumblers, nuns, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 4, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case coloured bookmuslin.
3 cases Turkey-red shirtings.
2 ,, white mulls and jacconetts.
2 ,, coloured border scarves.
4 bales grey shirtings.
2 ,, coloured blankets.
3 ,, Turkey-red twist.
1 bale striped drill.
7 cases white mulls and nainsooks.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 4, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard, Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th proxime, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th August 1893.

MOHPANI STEAM COAL.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.

THE Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, are now offering their Mohpani BEST STEAM COAL at Rs. 7 PER TON INSTEAD of Rs. 8-6-0 as formerly Delivered in Wagons at the Mine. Apply to

THE AGENT AND MANAGER,
Mohpani Mines, *via* Gadarwara, C. P.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to SATURDAY, the 23rd September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the Year commencing 1st January, 1894.

Tenders must be submitted on printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each Form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S.M.Railway, in Sealed Covers Superscribed "Tender for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Railway.

Agent's Office, 22nd August, 1893.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for European Assistant Station Masters, Guards and Ticket Collectors, Native Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters, Brakesmen, Jemadars, Pointsmen, &c., &c., will be received by the Traffic Manager up to the 30th September, 1893.

2. Forms of Tenders and all necessary information can be obtained on application either by letter, or at the Traffic Manager's Office, R.-N. Railway, Nagpur, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., except on Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money to be forfeited in the event of the Tenderer failing to complete a Contract if called upon.

4. The Traffic Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. M. CLARK,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Nagpur, August 21st, 1893.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 12 per Share free of Income-tax for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1893, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 230, Mint Road, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th proxima, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. to Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
આશાર વીરજની કું.
(*i.e.*) ASSUR VEERJEE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1893.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PROVIDENT FUND—6 p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you for your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

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H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at.....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learnt on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
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April 13, 1892.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank Difadrus Commercial & Ld. Mgs.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	8½
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	421
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3½
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	Rs. 200	200	Last Divd. 10	37½
	750	50	150	7½	19½
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	1½
Badhan Pile	4,000	100	100	10	8½xd
apty Brothers	5,625	200	185	18	4½
Borar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,350	100	all	Nil.	130 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	4,000	2,000	1,500	270	4,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,120
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	5[illegible]	3 pr. ct.	61
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	130	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	3 pr. ct.	33½
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	200
Dalal Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	230	230	7½ pr. ct.	275
Meyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12[illegible]
Johannis Brothers & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	10[illegible]
Kamg & Co.	4,000	300	175	div 23	130
Kurrachee Landing & Mahamnee Ice Manufacturing Co.	800	500	300	3	19
Marcks & Co., Ld.	2,800	100	100	Nil.	3
Nasser Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	Rs. 15	84
Empire Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Orient Line	6,000	20	20	3 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	84
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Rogers & Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	—	11
Scowcroft & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	63
Telephone Co.	2,000	25	25		19 Exd
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,2[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45[illegible]
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100		945
pollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	1000
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bhownagore City Press & Manfg. Co, Ld	1,850	250	250		220
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	300
Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	125
Colaba	600	1,880	1,880	2)	229
East India	600	1,000	1,000	275	240
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	275
Fort	400	250		13)	1,400
French	515	2,500	2,5[illegible]	Rs. 3[illegible]	130
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	all	10)	1,175
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	450	500	50	5[illegible]	445
Khangsum	750	400	all	20	475
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	400	22	115
Mercantile	200	500	500	63	330
Motuseli Co.	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	120
Munsur M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	115-16½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32[illegible]	410
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	217½
Prince of Wales	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1[illegible]	765
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	115
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	410
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	48[illegible]
Sind	1,000	1,000	00	25	59[illegible]
Scrab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	1,60[illegible]
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct. 2)	540
Volkart	375	200	all	—	227½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,4[illegible] 0
Alliance	1,800	00	all	Rs. 25	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	64
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	571	0	all	9[illegible] per ct.	31
Bombay Uniform	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	597	1,000	1,000		330
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	990
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	[illegible],000	1,000	Rs. 40	825
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr. ct.	610xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,028	100	100	5)	41[illegible]
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	370
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5)	450
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	425
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	945
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40	63[illegible]
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	580xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	—	1,10[illegible]
Imperial Cotton	600	500	500	—	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,05[illegible]
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34[illegible]
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	18[illegible]
Jewraj Balooo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2[illegible]	500xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	3[illegible]	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2[illegible]	400
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	170
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	3[illegible]	50[illegible]
Lokunidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	5)	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10[illegible]	2,40[illegible]
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,00[illegible]	Nil	350
Maiboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,40[illegible]	500	50[illegible]	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6[illegible]	1,485
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,05[illegible]	1,000	1,00[illegible]	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50[illegible]	100	100	12 p.c on g.[illegible]	10[illegible] par.
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	13[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	13[illegible]
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,725	825	625	Rs. 15	390
Ryaslency Mills Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	375
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,40[illegible]
Solapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Shamrock	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	13½	312½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	20[illegible]
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90[illegible]	1,000	1,00[illegible]	50	55[illegible]
Vishnudas Lakhmidas Mill Co. Ld.	800	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

British Bar Gold	Rs.	25-10
Silver Leaf	"	25-8 Nominal.
Fekin Bar Gold oz	"	25 "
Do. do. new	"	24-14 "
Australia do.	"	25-9 "
Penang do.	"	25-5 "
Australian Sovereigns	"	16-3
Do. Dracons	"	16-2
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	"	68
Do. 17½ do.	"	69-8
Spanish Dollars	"	204 Nominal.
Austrian do.	"	205 "
Five Francs	"	350 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 and 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 2nd:—Shannon (s), from London. Yesterday:—Bisagno (s), from Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; Idar (s), Antwerp; and Landaura (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday:—Nadir (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Benwell Tower entered, and the s. s. Idar left the dock on Saturday.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Byculla Club at 11 a.m. to-day (weather permitting).

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR BEY EFFENDI.—The Hon. Khan Bahadur A.D. Hussanally Bey Effendi, Turkish Consul at Kurrachee, who had been in Poona to attend to his duties as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and is staying at the house of Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Khoja Mohoilla. Mr. Effendi will leave for Kurrachee in two or three days.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Hippodrome—Ph Fahrbach, Junr.
Overture	Banditen Streiche—Suppe.
Concert Polka (for Cornet Solo)	Lieb und Tren—Wencker.
Valse	Beneflzianton—Jos Gung'l.
Selection	Eruinie—Jakobowski.
Galop	The Jolly Bachelor—H F Standhaft.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry to-day, at 8 p.m., at and after dinner:—

Quadrille	Olympia—Williams
Overture	Bauer Und Dichter—Suppe
Valse	La Source—Waldteufel
Serenada	Standchen—Schubert
Grand Selection	Ernani—Verdi
Song	The Soul's Awakening—Hoddock
Selection	Cox and Box—Sullivan
Galop	The Bombay Riots—C G Briggs

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM A SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Gowalia Tank Road, on the body of a woman, named Sucooo, aged about seventeen years, the wife of a cart-driver, residing at that locality. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the deceased went to work in a quarry hole at Mahaluxmi, where she was bitten by a snake on her left leg. She was brought home where some snake-charmers used their skill to nullify the poisonus effect of the snake-bite. But she never rallied and died at 7 o'clock in the evening. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above fact.

THE GOKUL ASHTHAMI FESTIVAL.—The Hindu holiday of Gokul Ashthami takes place to-day. On this festival thousands of Hindus go about dancing in the streets from one o'clock in the morning till noon, when they go to the sea-shore to perform certain religious ceremony. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and Sirdar Mir Abdulally Khan Bahadur were busy yesterday in making special police arrangements for the maintenance of order. Last night the Police Commissioner and the Sirdar went round the Hindu localities to ascertain where the policemen were to be posted. After the Ganpati festival is over, the military will be withdrawn from the native town.

AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION TO A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.—On Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. Acworth, called a meeting of the chief municipal officers, clerks, &c., in the Council Hall, to witness the presentation of a sanad conferring upon Rao Saheb Virpersad Tapiprsad, Revenue and Refund Officer to the Municipality, the title of Rao Bahadur. The title was conferred upon him by the Government of India in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Birthday. About two hundred and fifty municipal employes were present at the meeting. Mr. Acworth, who occupied the chair, in making the presentation, spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Virpersad to the Municipality, expressing a hope that other Municipal officers would follow in his wake and imitate his example. Mr. Virpersad made a suitable reply, and the assembly dispersed.

DEATH FROM PERITONITIS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday last, at the morgue, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Mariam, aged fifteen years, the wife of one Moosa, a hack victoria-driver, residing at Jackeria Musjid. The deceased was suffering from pain in her abdomen for the last fifteen days. At 4 p.m. on Thursday last she went to her mother and complained that her husband struck her on the head. She also complained that she was suffering from fever and headache. She stayed with her mother and passed a restless night. On the following day at 10 a.m. she was taken to the J. J. Hospital, but she was brought home by her relations at 10 p.m. on the same day. She was then given some bread and tea and immediately afterwards she began vomiting and died at 4 a. m. on Saturday. Dr. Sidney Smith, who held an autopsy on the body of the deceased, was of opinion that the cause of death was peritonitis, and the jury returned a verdict according to the medical evidence.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Nagia Pochattee, a notorious character, was on Saturday last charged before Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with voluntarily causing hurt to Haji Ismail Aga Coochick, a tea and coffee shopkeeper at Camateepoora. On Friday, the 11th August, at about 5-30 p.m., the complainant, on hearing the outbreak of the riots, was closing his shop by lowering the curtain when the accused in company with forty or fifty other persons came there, threw stones at the shop, and struck the complainant, with an iron bar, inflicting three wounds on the head. On the information being sent to the nearest station, the police accompanied by the military arrived on the spot, but before their arrival the accused, together with his comrades, made their escape. The complainant remained in the shop all the night in an unconscious state. On the following day, when he regained his consciousness, he went to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained for four days. The complainant then made a report to the police, and the accused was arrested on the 27th ultimo. The accused in his defence urged that he was not present when the complainant was assaulted. As he was well known and a notorious character, the police had brought a false charge against him. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

COLLAPSE OF THE MORVI CORRUPTION CASES.—After very careful enquiry into the cases of three officials of the Morvi State charged with extortion and bribery, these gentlemen have been exonerated. Of these the most important case is that of Mr. Mulchand Munji, late Sir Nyayadhish of Morvi, both by reason of his high position in the State, and of the fact that his case was considered by three officers. It will be remembered that when the charge was first brought against him, Mr. Mulchand Munjee left the State and proceeded to Surat, whereupon the State offered a reward of Rs. 500 for his apprehension. Mr. Munjee then came to Rajkote and gave himself up to the British authorities. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent Halar Prant Rao Bahadur Keshowrao Bhaskerji was therefore deputed to hold a *prima facie* enquiry which he did, with the result that he came to the conclusion that the Morvi State had not been able to make out a *prima facie* case entitling them to the surrender of Mulchand. Colonel Sealy, Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, however, held another enquiry and differing from the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, directed that Mr. Munjee should be delivered over to the authorities of the Morvi State. Against this order, Mr. Munjee appealed to Colonel G. E. Hancock, Acting Political Agent, Kathiawar, who, agreeing with the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, has reversed Colonel Sealy's order and has directed that Mr. Munjee is not to be handed over to the Morvi State. The second and third cases are those of Mr. Umbashanker Mayashanker Thandar of the Eastern Division in Morvi and Mr. Rameshwer Hurdev Thandar of Southern Division of Morvi, now Police Superintendent at Wadhwan. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, held a *prima facie* enquiry in each of these charges and came to the conclusion in each that no *prima facie* case had been made out. The Halar Prant Officer to whom the Deputy Assistant Political Agent's reports were submitted agreed with him in both cases. The orders in these three cases were communicated to the Morvi State Vakil.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MUNK'S CODLAOTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

AT a special court held on Saturday last in the House of Correction, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the cases against forty-five Hindoo rioters, who were arrested on Friday the 11th., ultimo, at Sootar Chawl, and who stood charged with rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly, and assaulting the police in the execution of their duties.

Excellent accommodation was provided for the lawyers as well as the representatives of the press by Mr. Jones, the Deputy Superintendent of the Jail.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 40 were defended by Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor. Mr. Kursondass defended the prisoners Nos. 25 to 36; while the rest were represented by Mr. Shamrao Rele, assisted by Mr. Caregaonker.

Before the cases were proceeded with, Mr. De Souza informed the Magistrate that the Mahomedan boy, Goolam Nabir, who was a prisoner in the first Bhindy Bazaar batch, and who, having been treated as a boy, was sentenced to be flogged, was pronounced by the doctor of the Common Jail, to be unfit for corporal punishment. Mr. De Souza asked his worship to warn and discharge the boy.

Mr. Little said that punishment of a fine should be inflicted upon the boy.

Mr. De Souza said that the father of the boy would have to pay the fine.

Mr. Little remarked that the father must take care of his son.

The Magistrate ordered the boy to pay a fine of Rs. 20, which was immediately paid by his father.

The Magistrate then called upon the accused to make, if they liked, a statement in their defence. They all pleaded not guilty and said they were dragged out of their chawl by the Military at about 10 o'clock on that night. What the police sepoys stated, was not true, as they were not arrested by the police.

Mr. Little asked the Magistrate to call upon the accused to say whether they all agreed to make one and the same statement.

The Magistrate remarked that the police had been on duty the whole of that day, and it was impossible that they did not make a single arrest.

The Magistrate then framed charges against the accused under sections 147, 148, 149 and 152. The charges were read over to the accused, who said that they had a defence to make.

Mr. Balkrishna, in addressing the court, said that all the accused lived in one chawl. They did not participate in the riots, neither did they attack the police nor the Mahomedans, but they were sitting in their house when they were dragged out by the Military at 10 o'clock on that night. He would conclusively prove this by the evidence of the landlord and other witnesses. Mr. Balkrishna submitted that the Military came there to arrest several budmashes, who were trying to break open a safe, which was at the corner of the street. On seeing the military the budmashes fled. The military then directed their attention to the house in which the accused lived. The police said that the accused were arrested at 5 o'clock. This was simply absurd, as he would prove to the satisfaction of the court that they were not locked up in the chowkey before 10 o'clock that night. On the first day of the out-break when the accused were arrested, the Hindus had not realised their position before 7 p.m., and it was impossible to say that they were the offensive party.

Mr. Relle, on behalf of his clients addressed the court remarking that the police had failed to identify the accused and the evidence was of an unreliable character. Mr. Relle commented on the evidence and pointed out several descrepancies in it. He drew the attention of the court to section 127 which empowered police to call the assistance of the townspeople in dispersing a mob. He also directed his worship's attention to Section 128 which authorised the military only to disperse the rioters and not to arrest them. He concluded by saying that his clients had only acted in self defence.

Vithoba Rakhaji, being examined by Mr. Balkrishna, said that he was the owner of a chawl in Soolar Gully. That chawl had been occupied by many Ghattees who were all labourers. All the prisoners before the Court occupied the ground floor of that chawl. Witness remembered Friday the 11th August. At about 10 p.m. on that day, he after having closed the door of the staircase, remained upstairs in his room. At that time he saw a regiment in front of the house. The soldiers of the regiment pushed open the door and entered the chawl. Witness was at the time sleeping in his room when he heard some noise. He immediately got up and enquired of the people, living upstairs in the chawl, what the matter was. Witness opened a window in his room and looked out, when he saw some regimental men entering the chawl. All those men (pointing to the prisoners) were dragged out by them and taken away. After those men were taken away, there remained only two old men on the ground floor of the chawl. Witness knew many of the prisoners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little the witness said: This is the first time that I have made complaint before the police or the Magistrate.

Did you tell anybody about it it before to day?—Nobody.

All these accused are your castemen?—Yes, they are.

And some of them are cart-drivers?—No, I don't see any cart-drivers here. The accused are all labourers and coolies. I know that the riots broke out at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday the 11th August.

And immediately after the outbreak, these coolies, who were then engaged on the bunder, stopped their work and came home?—Some returned home at 3 o'clock, and some returned at 4 o'clock.

Then they were not at work till 7 o'clock on that day?—Some of them also returned at 7 o'clock.

How do you know that, when you closed the door of the staircase and remained inside your room?—Because the people, who came into the house, had to knock at the door first. I heard them calling out to open the door. These persons occupy about twenty rooms. There was no disturbance in that locality from 1 to 10 p.m. No persons living in my house were arrested between 1 and 10 p.m. on that day.

His Worship: How do you know that all these prisoners are your tenants?—Because I see them day and night. I have got the names of the persons who have rented my rooms.

The Magistrate: All these people are your tenants?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Balkrisha the witness said: Each room has been engaged by one man in his own name and each tenant has many boarders under him.

The Magistrate: How many persons live upstairs in your chawl?—About fifty persons.

Why did not the military go upstairs and arrest them?—Because the door of the staircase was closed.

The Magistrate: Was the door on the ground floor also closed?—Yes, but the military forced it open. About seven or eight persons live in each room. There are twenty rooms on the ground floor and they are occupied by about fifty persons.

Sabha Ganoo, being examined by Mr. Balkrishna, said that he was a dealer in fire-wood and lived in a chawl at 2nd Carpenter Street. The chawl he lived in belonged to the last witness. On Friday the 11th Ultimo at about 10 p.m., he was in his room, when he heard some people calling out in the Street. Witness opened one of the windows and looked outside, when he saw the military standing outside the house. The military dragged the people out of the rooms on the ground floor of the chawl, tied them, with their *dhotars* and took them away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little the witness said: My wood depot is at Chundanwady. On that day I came home at about 6 o'clock.

Was there any disturbance at that time?—Ther was no disturbance then in my street. There was no riot after my arrival there.

Then do you mean to say that there was no riot and no disturbance when the military came and dragged these people out? Yes.

Did you make such a statement to any body before to-day?—No.

Sanker Ramchander, a cultivator and money lender, being examined by Mr Balkrishna, said that, on Friday the 10th ultimo, he was in Bombay. He was then residing in the house of the first witness Vithoba. At about 10 o'clock the military arrived near the house. They surrounded the house. One or two soldiers entered the house and brought out the people who were in the house. They then tied those persons and took them away.

Mr Balkrishna: Why did those Military Soldiers come there?

Witness: A safe was brought and placed at a distance of fifty paces from the house by some bad peopel, who were trying to break it open, when the military came up and those bad people ran away. At this time some people who were standing on the verandah of the house were arrested by the military. The military then entered the house and took away those men too.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little the witness said: I do not know that Mr. Webb was on the Five Roads at that time. This house is about one hundred yards away from the Five Roads.

At what time dtd you go home on that day?—I was in the house for the whole day. The disturbance took place there at about 1-15 p.m. The disturbance was partly going on between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m. I did not see any arrests being made by the police.

All business was suspended on that day, was it not?—I do not know that, but I saw some shops closed at the corner of the street.

Do you know that this safe was looted at 9 o'clock that night?—The safe was brought into our street after 9 o'clock by those men.

Look at these people (pointing to some other prisoners) who were arrested for looting that safe on that night; do you know these people?—I do not know them. They appear to be Ghattees.

And some of them live in the same chawl? They may be living there.

Was there any row when the military came up? No, there was no row.

Then the military came needlessly there?—The military came there in connection with the safe.

Was not constable Gannon there, and did he not arrest some of those Ghattees who were breaking open the safe?—I do not believe that Mr. Gannon was there, but there was a European officer there.

And there were some police sepoys too?—No they came up after the arrival of the military. About fifteen or twenty military soldiers came up there, and I saw forty or fifty persons being arrested by them.

Did you mention this to any police officer or Magistrate? No. I did not appeal even to the European police officer who was there.

Madan Madhaorao, a Government pensioner and a mechanic, said that, at about 10 o'clock on the night of Friday, the 11th August, he saw the military arresting some persons who were standing on the verandah of the said chawl, and some who were in the chawl.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, the witness said, that he neither saw Mr. Webb nor Colonel Forgett on the Five Roads.

Mr. Webb here remarked that he wished to explain what he knew about the safe. If it was necessary he would answer any questions in respect of what he knew about this incident to Mr Balkrishna. The Magistrate said that about this time he was asked whether any military escort might be sent with a police constable to effect the capture of about twenty-five or twenty-six men, who had taken possession of a chest, and who were trying to break it open. Immediately, on receipt of this report, his worship said, he sent a military escort with a police constable and some policemen. In a few minutes they returned with the captured men, bringing with them the chest also.

Mr. Balkrishna said that his statement was that after the above incident the military went over to the house and arrested the prisoners.

Vinayak Rao, a resident of Sootar Chawl, examined by Mr Balkrishna, said that, on the night in question he heard a cry of *pucro, pucro* (catch, catch) in the street. He immediately opened a window of his room and looked outside, when he saw the military dragging some people out of the chawl, tying them with their dhotars and taking them away towards Null Bazaar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, the witness said that, before the arrest of these people the street was quiet and nothing of a serious nature happened. Witness did not notice any safe being broken open.

Krishnarao Bhasker, a landed proprietor and merchant, examined by Mr, Balkrishna, said that, at about 10 p.m., on Friday, the 11th., August, he was in his house at Sootar Chawl, when he heard some noise of "beat, beat"; "break, break"; "drag, drag"; and "catch, catch." He opened a window and saw some twenty or twenty-five military men dragging some persons out of Vithoba's chawl.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, the witness said that, he saw some officers there, but they were not in police uniform. There was no disturbance in the street between the hours of 6 and 10 p.m. Witness did not notice Mr. Webb at a distance of fifty paces. There were two European officers, but they were dressed in white clothes.

The Magistrate remarked that there were two officers there, among whom one was Colonel Forjett, and the other was a subaltern, but they were not dressed in white clothes.

Mr. Balkrishna then called two more witnesses, who gave similar evidence.

The cases were then adjourned for judgment till to-morrow (Tuesday).

Mr. Kursondass then led evidence on behalf of Bisumsar Iyer, who is a prisoner in the batch of Null Bazaar rioters.

Pamalal Jaenarayan, being examined by Mr. Kursondass, said that, he was a moonim in the firm of Bunseedhur. The accused had served in the firm for the last twenty years. On the evening of Friday, the 11th., August, the accused was sent to a chawl belonging to Sivlal Motilal at the Two Tanks to bring books. The accused often made payments on behalf of the witness to the extent of Rs. 25,000. The accused was of a peaceful disposition and quiet nature.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, the witness said that he saw many people running to their respective houses at Mombadevi on that day. He closed his shop at twelve o'clock that day.

Balkisondass Shrikison, an agent to Bansilal Abhachand, examined by Mr. Kursondass, said that, the accused had been in the employ of the firm for the last twenty-five years. On Friday, the 11th., August, the accused was in the firm from ten o'clock in the morning up to half-past seven in the evening, when he was sent to the Two Tanks to bring books. Witness often entrusted the accused with money amounting to one or two lakhs of rupees. The accused bore a very good character.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, the witness said that, the door of the shop was closed, but business was carried on upstairs for the whole day.

George Mathews, a chunam merchant, said that, he saw the accused and others being arrested by the military at Null Bazaar, at about 8-30 p.m., on the 11th., August. The accused and other people, who were arrested, were not creating any disturbance, but they were quietly passing along the road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, the witness said that there was no European police there at the time.

Two other witnesses called by Mr. Kursondass, swore that the accused and others were arrested by the military at about 8-30 p.m., on Friday, the 11th., August.

The cases were then adjourned to to-morrow (Tuesday), when his Worship will deliver judgment.

DISORDERLY MILL-HANDS.

Mr. Brewin then placed before the Magistrate Amreeta Raghoo and fifty others on a charge of disorderly behaviour on the public road. Superintendent Brewin informed the Magistrate that on Friday the 11th., August, at about 11-30 p.m., the accused were going along the Government House Road. The majority of them had sticks in their hands. They were yelling and running along the road, when a detachment of lancers surrounded them and took them into custody. The accused were in custody for about twenty days, and taking that circumstance into consideration Mr. Brewin asked his worship to deal with them leniently.

The Magistrate find the accused Re. 1 each.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday).

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 29, as compared with the statement of August 22, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	August 22. Rs. A. P.	August 29. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000 0 0	52,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,96,68,122 15 9	1,97,17,821 0 10
Other Deposits, &c.	5,15,58,634 9 9	4,77,33,747 0 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,54,494 8 6	3,11,035 11 4
Sundries	20,25,109 7 11	20,82,452 7 10
Rs.	9,83,06,361 9 11	9,50,51,058 14 8
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,01,31,585 8 0	1,29,78,815 2 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	57,96,088 8 0	59,30,361 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	95,61,943 10 0	1,12,13,077 1 2
Credits on do.	97,07,476 13 7	1,09,74,574 8 1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,74,65,753 8 4	1,82,49,243 13 10
Balances with other Banks	4,56,953 1 4	4,26,114 15 7
Bullion	8,427 1 0	7,897 12 11
Dead Stock	12,59,6'0 1 0	12,59,922 11 0
Stamps	8,411 1 7	8,140 14 7
Sundries	14,98,107 6 9	14,44,587 9 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,84,69,479 1 8	1,10,00,911 7 2
Do. at Branches	2,36,42,125 12 8	2,15,56,981 14 1
Rs.	9,83,06,361 9 11	9,50,51,058 14 8

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to August 29:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	81,792	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,67,908	do.
Other Deposits	38,18,887	Dec.
Post Bills	1,43,458	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	26,81,132	Inc.
Loans	16,51,133	do.
Accounts of Credit	12,67,037	do.
Mercantile Bills

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

CONSOLS were quoted at 97⅛ in London yesterday, and Indian Sterling Loan at 106¾, both *ex div.* There was no further change in the market rates of discount, or movement of Gold. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £65⅞. The price of Bar Silver was ½d. lower, at 34d. per oz.; and in New York, the value of the metal was nominal again; demand Exchange on London being unaltered at 4·86¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2⅜d. The weekly Specie shipments to India consisted of £170,000 in Silver to this port, and £10,000 of the same metal to Calcutta. Paris quotations were unaltered at 99¼ for Rentes, and fcs. 25·32½ for Exchange on London.

The only change reported by to-day's London financial telegram through Reuter is a further decline of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 33⅞d. per oz. The English and French funds are without further movement; but Paris Exchange in London is a shade higher, at fcs 25·33. The value of Bar Silver in New York is still nominal; and demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,550,000 quarters, or 170,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

Following the telegraphic news that a cyclone had ruined the crops in three of the Southern Cotton States of America, the Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening, at an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in ready Mid-Americans, while Arrivals were 1-64d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for September deliveries, and 4 11-32d. for January-February. In East Indian Cotton, "Fine" Bengals were 1-16d. lower; but Tinnevellys were higher to the same extent in both the grades quoted. Surats closed quiet; and arrivals firm; the day's sales having been 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. The day's imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

A further advance of 1-16d. has taken place to-day in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 7-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals are 3-64d. to 1-16d. higher; other quotations being unchanged. The market closed firm again this afternoon; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the Sales aggregating 6,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The Imports are 1,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained firm.

The volume of Cotton business in Liverpool decreased during the week ending yesterday, the total Sales having been 9,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 45,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats) while the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales less, at 41,000 bales. The week's Imports were 4,000 bales smaller, at 24,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 21,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, was 172,550 bales, lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier by 312,740 bales, than in 1891. The stock of East Indian Cotton had become reduced to 22,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 90,000 bales, and of Surats there were 8,000 bales less in sight; the figures now showing, in the total supply for all Europe, a decrease of 372,000 bales compared with last year, and an increase of 585,000 bales as against 1891; and in the case of East Indian Cotton a decrease of 78,000 bales, and of 144,000 bales, in the same comparison, respectively.

The price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-8d. per lb. in the week just closed, and Arrivals 3-16d. to 13-64d.; the spot rate having been yesterday 7-16d. higher than at the same time last year, though lower, by ¼d. than in 1891. In New York yesterday, in presence of the news regarding the cyclone in Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 3-16 cent to 7 13-16 cents per lb.; and December Futures were quoted at 7·99 cents, the last quotations for September having been 7·32 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for the first day of the new season) were 6,000 bales, compared with 5,900 bales last year, and 34,000 bales in 1891. The total Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the season just closed were (subject to corrections) 5,069,000 bales, showing a falling off of 2,043,000 bales compared with last year, and of 1,922,000 bales as against the year before.

To-day, a further advance of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 7¾d. per lb.; December Futures being ten points higher, at 8·01 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 3,000 bales, going against 5,000 bales last year, and 13,000 bales in 1891. The New York market will be closed on Monday.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	17,000	26,000	55,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	14,000	10,000	16,000
" " Continent	12,000	1,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,000	5,900	31,000
" exports to U. K. do.	8,000	3,400	9,000
" " to Continent do.	2,000	...	1,000
" Stock in the Ports	240,000	408,000	239,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,240,000	2,612,050	1,654,630
" " Surats	180,000	257,383	323,630
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,162,000	1,334,550	819,261
" London	7,000	9,000	18,000
American Afloat	20,000	13,000	18,000
East Indian "	10,000	20,000	15,000
Total ...	1,199,000	1,375,550	900,280
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¼ d.	3 15-16d.	4¼d.
" Good Dhollera	3½d.	3½d.	3½d.
Difference.....	5-8 l.	9-16d.	1 1-8d.

Our local Cotton market has become rather active again in sympathy with the tenor of advices from Liverpool and New York, and considerable purchases, for the time of year, have been reported, the feeling having been firm at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 600 bales of ready stuff, say 200 Bijapore, at Rs. 175; and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 190; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 193; Akote, at Rs. 198; and Westerns, at Rs. 181; and they have contracted for 500 Bengals, of the new crop, for January delivery, at Rs. 185; while the Mills have taken from stock 1,000 bales, made up of 300 Chandore, at Rs. 200; 200 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 199; and Broach, at Rs. 205; and 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 177½; Bhilvada, at Rs. 175; and Karanja, at Rs. 194 per candy.

WHEAT is steady, and a moderate export business has again been done on the basis of last rates which we quote as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	...Rs.	4-1-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	... "	4-0-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	... "	4-2-6	"
Red Delhi	... "	3-14-6	"
Hard Yellow	... "	4-3-0 to Rs. 4-4-0	
Red Ahmedabad	... "	3-15-0	"
Hard Red	... "	3-11-0	"

SEEDS have again taken by shippers to only a small extent in a quiet market. *Linseed* is ¼ per cent. lower at Rs. 7-9-6 to Rs. 7-11-6 per cwt.; other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	657	bales
Wheat	6,709	cwts.
Linseed	3,312	"
Rapeseed	6,115	"
Poppyseed	765	"
Rice	1,400	"

FREIGHTS are still quiet. We learn that speculators have covered their Gibraltar engagements at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 15-16 to 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 to 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits, and these remained practically unchanged throughout the day, with but little business passing either way, the market closing as follows, not to re-open until Tuesday; the Banks closing on Monday for a native holiday:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3¼d.	"
Frances do.	1·60¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining and rates for Fours have receded to 104 15-16 for cash, and 104¾ for the settlement at the end of this month, these being also closing quotations till Tuesday. The new 3½ per cent. Loan has declined ¼ per cent. to 96.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in Cotton Mill Srip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 15 each in Alliance, City of Bombay, and Framji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Luckmidas, and Oriental; of Rs. 5 each in David, Hindostan, and Jamshed; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Queen; of Rs. 10 in Central India; of Rs. 5 each in Hindostan, and Jivraz Balloo; and of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian at our revised quotations. New Indian Press shares are Rs. 5 lower.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOSE—August, 23, at Thana, the wife of L. M. Bose, Assist Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

KATHIAWAR.

BIRTH.

O'DONNELL—August 31, at Morvi, Kathiawar, the wife of Capt. G. B. O'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent, of a son.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—GIRDWOOD—August 10, at St Stephen's Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev John Grant, Patrick Evan Cameron, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore, eldest son of the late Rev Patrick Cameron, Oban, to Gertrude Isabel, youngest daughter of Robert Girdwood, Esq.

FAGAN—DENNY—Aug 10, at the parish church, Chiddingstone, Capt Henry Horace, Frederick Fagan, 19th Bengal (D C O) Lancers, son of the late, Major C Sullivan Fagan of the Madras Army, to Adela Beatrice, third daughter of EM Denny, Esq, of 11, Bryanston-square, W, and Chiddingstone, Kent.

DEATHS.

FRYER—August 15, at Clarendon villas, West Brighton Alfred Fryer, late Commander H E I C S, aged 69.

FORSYTH—August 14, at 4, Westbourne-street, Susan Elizabeth, widow of the late W A Forsyth, Esq. Madras Civil Service.

HOLLOWAY—August 11, at Egmore, Westgate-at-Sea, William Holloway, C S I, late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 65.

HORNE—August 13, at San Diego, California, John McLeod, eldest surviving son of the late Charles Horne, H C S.

MACFARLANE—August 15, at Invermay, Wimbledon, David Keith Macfarlane, youngest son of John Macfarlane, B C S, retired, aged 14.

MILLAR—August 15, at Bagneres de Bigorre, Pyrenees, Major-General John Millar, Madras, retired.

SWEET—August 16, at spring-gardens, SW, Thomas Sweet, Colonel Madras Staff Corps, Retired, aged 70.

TERNAN—August 11, at Walmer, Kent, Lieut-Col A Gore B Ternan, I C S, Commander 42nd Goorkha Rifles, son of Gen Ternan, I S C, aged 38.

WALLE:—August 8, at Bedford, William B Waller, D S, Police Bengal, aged 34.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1893.

THE report of the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 1st instant, which appeared in our last issue, shows the new privilege of interpellation in full operation, and proves its utility in eliciting information and disposing of misconceptions. The land-owners and the house-proprietors at Bandora and Danda and other areas within eight miles of the City of Bombay, who have been so heavily smitten by the imposition of exorbitant and oppressive "fines," levied under a section of the Land Revenue Code on ground taken up for house-building, will be somewhat consoled to learn that the Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnik, has elicited from the Hon. Mr. Trevor that a Resolution issued in June last provides for a fair building assessment, to be revised from time to time, instead of an arbitrary fine which may amount to three thousand rupees per acre. It will be remembered that when first these fines were sprung upon the unsuspecting builders of bungalows in the localities in question, the maximum was five thousand rupees per acre. The fine was levied not merely upon the ground occupied by the building, but upon the whole plot "appropriated to purposes unconnected with agriculture." Such a sum, coming as an addition to the price already paid to the occupier of the land, was regarded with consternation, and it reduced the selling value of house-property in Bandora, while practically putting an end to all building. If the fair building assessment be moderate, and really fair, it will be a great improvement on the "fine" in its naked brutality. Mr. Trevor, in reply to another interpellation, stated that the Divisional Commissioners have been requested to advise the Government whether an improvement can be effected in the existing system of enhancing the assessment of villages or groups of villages, so as to enable the ryots to offer intelligent criticism on the proposals to enhance their rates. This facility has been given since 1886 in regard to enhancements on individual holdings, for which there is a right of appeal after assessments have been formally announced. The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, as in the first sitting of the enlarged Legislative Council, put a number of interrogatories which collectively bring the Presidency at large within their scope. In the first place, he wanted to know the total number of whole-time teachers under the Local Boards, and controlled and managed by the Educational Department and in the Municipal Schools, and the number of those teachers who receive less than rupees five per mensem. Information was also asked for as to what educational test is insisted upon, the minimum salary in the Revenue and other departments paid to persons who pass similar tests, and finally whether the Government propose to take measures to do away with the starvation salaries in question.

Lord Harris took upon himself the duty of replying to this formidable interrogatory barbed with an inuendo. Figures are only available for the Central Division in which the number of whole-time teachers is 2,945, none of whom are paid less than rupees five per mensem. The Educational Department requires that, so far as possible, no one shall be employed who has not passed the Public Service Certificate Examination. Certificated teachers can not be readily found for remote villages. The limited funds and the necessity of extending education oblige the Department to act on the principle of supply and demand, and finding that teachers can be obtained for five or six rupees a month, they take men on at that rate, and increase their salaries as funds allow. The rate paid in Native States is rupees three or even two-eight per mensem. Mr. Setalvad must have been pained to hear that the efforts of the Education Department to get these famine rates raised to the starvation rate which he rightly protests against, have been so far unsuccessful. It appears that many young men take the salary of rupees 5 per mensem in village schools, while awaiting better paid appointments in Government offices. They are allowed to take private tuition. The Governor declined to commit himself to any promise, but he stated that the Government will, when possible, raise the rates where they are insufficient to obtain the class of teachers required. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. P. M. Mehta ought to endeavour to come to an understanding as to the relative claims upon the Provincial Budget of Higher Education in Bombay, and Primary School teachers on starvation wages in the Mofussil. The Hon. Member for the Northern Division reads both the Native and European papers. In one of the former he learned that an Assistant Master in the Surat High School was transferred to Nariad on a reduced salary for having taken a prominent part in the imposition of a house-tax by the Municipality. Lord Harris stated that the transfer was made by the Director of Public Instruction, on the recommendation of the Inspector of the Division, that the transferee has made no complaint to Government, and that the Government cannot take notice of allegations made anonymously in the press, connected with the discipline of a Department.

What was doubtless intended to be a more formidable interpellation was founded on a letter, which Dr. G. M. Deshmukh addressed to the two Anglo-Indian dailies, making sundry allegations against the working of the Chemical Analyser's Department, with which the writer had severed his connection. The allegations were many and various, but as we published them at the time *in extenso*, it is not necessary to repeat them here. The honourable member inquired whether the Government read the letter, and had made any inquiries with a view to ascertain how far the allegations against the Department were correct. The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood replied very briefly to both inquiries in the affirmative, and added that a reply had been received from the Chemical Analyser, which in the opinion of Government is satisfactory. No intimation of the nature or scope of the explanation in question was vouchsafed. But inasmuch as we freely opened our columns to the recital of the allegations, it is right that we should now say that we have seen reason to believe that Dr. Deshmukh's letter was very incomplete and misleading. The allegations were that evidence in courts of law is given by a superior, who has only officially signed the report of the subordinate, who has really made the analysis. And that a subordinate generally did the work which the Chemical Analyser was supposed to do, the inuendo being, that Dr. Collis Barry was eating the bread of idleness, while Dr. Deshmukh was, until his resignation, doing the work of his Department. In every case, we are informed, evidence is given by whoever actually made the analysis. As a matter of fact Dr. Deshmukh was asked to resign his appointment because he declined to give his whole time to office work. The Chemical Analyser, so far from neglecting the duties of his appointment, fulfilled them to the satisfaction of the Surgeon-General and the Government. The suggestion that the Chemical Analyser should himself make every analysis can only mislead those who are absolutely unacquainted with the necessities and requirements of every large laboratory. The routine of the work must of necessity be done by subordinates working under the eye of a superior. What is needed is competent and vigilant supervision, to see that nothing is neglected, and that due care is taken that each step shall be free from error. Dr. Deshmukh, when he wrote the letter referred to in the question addressed to the Government, ought to have been aware that it was absolutely impossible for the Chemical Analyser to do the routine of the analyses—save in special cases—with his own hands, and that it has been the system at the Grant College as well as at other colleges, that the subordinates should act under guidance and control. Dr. Barry holds two Professorships in the College; one of Chemistry and the other of Medical Jurisprudence. He gives lectures and teaches Laboratory classes in Chemistry and Practical Chemistry on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; lectures on Medical Jurisprudence on Mondays and Fridays, and on Practical Toxicology—testing poisons—on Saturdays. He is, therefore, occupied every day in the week either lecturing or teaching practical classes. The afternoons are devoted to analyses. There are one hundred and twenty students, all at work at once in the large Laboratory, for a couple of hours, and it is necessary to move about amongst them, and watch and assist them in their work. All this involves incessant occupation. It would be impossible to leave these manifold duties aside in order to carry out the many analyses by the Professor's own hand. It is open to anyone to say that it would be better to separate the Chemical Analysis Department from the College Professorships. Dr. Wellington Grey strenuously recommended the Government to effect that change, but considerations of cost prevented anything being done in that direction. Much of the work is routine, and can be done by trained subordinates, who must, of course, be under responsible supervision. This is the view of the matter taken by the Government, and in acting upon it, Professor Collis Barry simply obeys orders. The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood might have stated all this, and much more, in his reply to the Member for the Northern Division, but there were several other questions which his Excellency and Mr. Trevor had still to tackle before the much-debated subject of the investment of Municipal funds came up for further discussion. And that is another story.

THE Government of Ireland Amendment Bill has passed the third reading sooner than was anticipated a fortnight ago by either friends or foes. The *Times* of the 15th August expressed the confident hope that the debate on the Report stage of the Bill would continue till a month from that date, while the Ministerialists believed that the debate on the third reading would last till the 4th September, this evening. The Bill passed in the Friday sitting, prolonged till one o'clock on Saturday morning. Still more surprising is the alacrity with which the House of Lords met immediately to read the Bill for the first time. This eagerness does not bode well for the Bill, which has occupied the House of Commons for the best part of six months to the practical exclusion of all other business. The second reading will doubtless be taken by their Lordships this evening, and after a debate extending probably over four nights, will result in the Bill being rejected by an overwhelming majority. It is said that forty noble Lords have informed Lord Salisbury of their desire to speak against the measure, but it is almost certain that the leader of the Opposition will restrict their co-operation to an early and decisive vote. It was known from the beginning that the Bill would meet its fate within a week of its being sent up to the Lords. For some time past everyone has been asking what will be the next step. According to the writer of the political notes in the *Times*, the Unionist contention is that after the rejection of the Bill by the Upper House, Parliament should be at once dissolved, following the precedent of 1831, after the rejection of the Reform Bill. But that course will certainly not be taken by the Government. Mr. Gladstone, on the morrow of the General Election, took occasion to state that the rejection of the Home Rule Bill a first time, or even a second time, by the House of Lords would not constitute a reason for dissolving Parliament, but might be a reason for dealing with the House of Lords. The theory of the Prime Minister is that the constituencies having been twice appealed to the question of Home Rule, and their will having been declared after seven years' discussion, there is no ground for "pestering and worrying the country with general elections." It is argued that the programme of the Government includes other questions besides that which has occupied the present session. British measures must be dealt with before their mandate is exhausted. This policy the Opposition regard as "an attempt to confuse the issue upon which the constituencies will have to decide," and they have determined to demonstrate the impossibility of any important measure being passed until a plebiscite has pronounced on the Government of Ireland Bill. According to "Political Notes" the Unionist leaders will bring things to a crisis, and give their enemies no quarter They have decided on their tactics on Committee of Supply: "It is some years since the estimates were discussed at any length, and Mr. Balfour and Chamberlain have agreed that it is their duty to see that no votes are rushed through without adequate consideration. Both the right honourable gentlemen have agreed to be constantly in attendance while the financial business of the country is being transacted, and the idea that the instruction in debating will be left to free lances, may now be dismissed." The leaders are prepared to remain at St. Stephen's until the end, but the rank and file will only attend in relays, pairing being avoided so as to enable sudden rallies to be made on important divisions. The leaders will not follow previous example, by giving notice of amendments, they will spring them on the Government as opportunities serve. If the "guillotine" be applied, and the estimates be closured in classes, still a certain time must be given to each class, every minute of which will be utilised. And so the proceedings will be protracted to October—thus rendering an autumn session impossible. This calculation was however largely based on the expectation—not destined to be realised—that the Bill would be in the Report stage until the middle of the present month. It is almost certain that Parliament will be either adjourned or prorogued in the third week of September, and will probably reassemble in the last week of October "for the transaction of business"—that is to say, British business, the passing of the Village Council's Bill, the Employers Liability Bill, and the Railway Employers Bill.

IT is greatly to be regretted that some misguided people of both communities have taken to writing and publishing inflammatory pamphlets imputing to Hindus and Mahomedans respectively responsibility for the late riots. Within the last two or three days, the Acting Commissioner of Police has been obliged to order the seizure of some cart-loads of this perilous stuff. One pamphlet praises the public spirit and courage of the Ghatis and millhands who harried the Mussulmans, and incites them to similar prowess on future occasions. A pamphlet on the other side gives a caricature of a well-known Hindu whose name has been freely used in connection with the recent disturbances. He is represented as wearing a turban, the peak of which is fashioned to the form of a cow, and looking on approvingly at two cows in mortal combat. The letter-press of this pamphlet is in keeping. It is for the sensible men of both communities to set their faces steadily against such incendiary provocations, which under present circumstances are pernicious to a degree. It ought to be understood that anything "intended to be read" that injuriously reflects upon the religious belief of other people can be very severely punished under the Penal Code.

AT the High Court on Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling delivered judgment in a suit in which Mr. Shavakshaw Dhunjeebhoy, a landlord, living at Gowalla Tank Road, sought to recover from the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,000 as damages for an alleged malicious prosecution, unlawful arrest, and detention in custody, and false imprisonment. The facts of the case have already been published. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff, awarding him Rs. 500 as damages, with the costs of the suit.

IT is stated that 470 men of the 25th Bombay Infantry, with seven British and eleven Native officers, who were brought to Bombay for suppressing the recent riots, will leave this evening for Poona, reaching it to-morrow morning. A detachment of the Lancashire Fusiliers, consisting of 603 rank and file, with eighteen officers, will also leave Bombay by special train on Thursday morning next.

WE hear that arrangements are in contemplation to send a Parsee cricket team to Australia in the beginning of December next. In addition to the Parsee eleven who have been playing with success, there will be a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PASSING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND AMENDMENT BILL BY THE COMMONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons, last night, by three hundred and one against two hundred and sixty-seven votes.

On the result of the voting being made known, frantic and prolonged cheers were raised by the Liberals, whilst counter-cheers were raised by the Opposition, and the scene was one of wild excitement.

THE LORDS READ THE BILL A FIRST TIME.

When the Commons rose at one o'clock this morning, the Lords met immediately, and read the Bill a first time.

OVATION TO THE PREMIER OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.

A great crowd had assembled outside the House of Parliament to hear the result of the division, and on Mr. Gladstone appearing in the street, he received a perfect ovation.

His carriage was surrounded and frequently stopped by his admirers, who cheered him wildly all along the route until he was inside his residence.

THE INDIAN BUDGET NOT TO BE POSTPONED.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said he was not disposed to entertain the suggestion to defer the discussion on the Indian Budget until the Autumn Session.

THE OBJECT OF THE CABUL MISSION.

Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, declined to lay on the table of the House the instructions given to Sir Mortimer Durand in connection with his Mission to the Amir.

Sir Mortimer, he said, was going because it was considered desirable by the Government to discuss various questions with the Amir without further delay.

THE CHARTERED SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the Chartered South African Company with the full approval of the Government were increasing their forces, and expect to have one thousand men ready shortly.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War, in reply to renewed questions in the Commons, admitted that Lord Roberts was willing to accept the Aldershot Command, but that the Government was of opinion the appointment would be derogatory to his dignity, considering the previous high commands he held. Malta and Gibraltar had both been offered to his Lordship, but had been refused.

THE CHOLERA.

Several more deaths from cholera have taken place at Grimsby.

Cholera has appeared at Hull.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 2.

Cholera has appeared in New York.

THE SIAM QUESTION.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

There is reason to believe that England and France have virtually agreed regarding a buffer State between Siam and French territory, and also as to what constitutes the integrity and independence of Siam.

Further newspaper agitation, therefore, in the matter will lead to nothing.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

Australia has beaten Notts by an innings and one hundred and fifty-four runs.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

PARIS, SEPT. 3.

The French press comment in the bitterest manner regarding the presence of the Prince of Naples at the German manœuvres in Alsace-Lorraine.

THE RUSSIAN MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The new Russian Mediterranean Squadron arrives at Toulon on the 13th inst.

THE STRIKE IN WALES.

The strike of Welsh Miners is gradually collapsing.

THE CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 2.

It has been ascertained that fully one thousand perished in the late cyclone in the Southern States.

THE MAILS.

LONDON SEPT. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

PLANTERS' CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 2.

At the Planters' Conference at Bangalore yesterday, after having accomplished much useful work, the proposal to form a Central Association of South Indian Planters took definite shape, the constitution being drawn up.

Every District Association in South India may join on payment of rateable subscription. The official head-quarters will be at Bangalore, where meetings will be held and business managed by the chairman, assisted by a paid secretary and a committee. The general business done by the Conference included the decision to re-transmit to Government a memorial on the subject of Act 13, which recently received scant courtesy at the hands of the executive concerning the demand for representation on the Legislative Councils of Madras, Mysore, and Travancore.

The Conference placed on record its unanimous opinion that any legislation which raises the value of the rupee above the natural value of silver places producers in this country at a disadvantage as compared with those silver-using countries and strikes a blow at the export trade and prosperity of the Indian Empire.

It was resolved to institute an inquiry into the question of freight from South Indian ports. The Conference also placed on record the opinion that it is incumbent on the Administration to give good communications to the planting districts by keeping roads and bridges in good repair and extending rail ways wherever possible.

PUNJAB LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

Mr. Frizelle, Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, takes ten months' furlough from December 1.

Mr. D. Ibbetson on return from special commission duty in England, will be posted to Jullunder as Deputy Commissioner.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The following is the programme for the Legislative Council on 21st September :—Sir A. Miller's Tributary Mahals of Cuttack Bill to be considered. Sir D. Barbour's Balasore Ports Bill to be passed.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

Sir M. Durand has heard from Peshawar that the arrangements for the Mission are complete, but the Amir has not yet sent an official notice to that effect, and the Mission will not leave before receiving communication from the Amir himself.

AFFAIRS AT KHELAT.

Peace is now restored at Khelat.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE CHINS.

Three and half miles of telegraph wire between Kennedy Peak and Dunlo have been cut and carried away by the Chins.

STRAW FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Sanction has been accorded to the continuance for another year of the tentative experiment of giving free issues of straw to native troops when in camp and on the line of march.

THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

Owing to the sickly state of the regiment, sanction has been accorded to despatch 100 men of the Royal Sussex Regiment to Darjeeling, for two months.

TROOPS FOR BURMA.

An advance party of three officers and 120 men, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, will be despatched to Burma about the middle of October, in advance of the Battalion for Mounted Infantry duty.

THE KHELAT TROOPS.

The new Khan of Khelat's Troops have occupied Murgamma, and Gauhar Khan has fled with only twenty followers.

THE ROORKEE NATIVE CLASSES.

Government have sanctioned the continuance as a permanent measure of the class formed at Roorkee with the Bengal Sappers and Miners for instruction of native non-commissioned officers and men of corps in artificer's work.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 3.

A squadron of the 2nd Bombay Lancers left Quetta on Friday for Mastang and Mangoncha.

THE MEERUT COMMAND.

Colonel Sir Henry Collett, to whom the Meerut District was offered, has expressed his intention of not returning to India, so the command in Upper India is still vacant.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy will, it is understood, remain at Simla until the Durand Mission returns to Peshawar. This will scarcely be before the third or fourth week of October. His Excellency may, however, make short trips into the interior.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also will remain at Simla during the same period. His trip through Kulu is consequently abandoned.

VACANCIES IN THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The *Pioneer* hears on best authority from England, that the India Office accept the view of the Government of India regarding the appointment of Sir A. P. Macdonell to succeed Sir Phillip Hutchins in November.

There is likely to be an officiating appointment going in the Viceroy's Executive Council in Spring, as Sir Charles Pritchard will probably avail himself of the privilege of taking six months' leave on medical certificate.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

The Hemp Drugs Commission have completed the work of a preliminary visit to the N.-W. Provinces, and have gone to Jubbulpore. The Commission propose to return to this province and examine witnesses formal ly about the beginning of November.

THE BOMBAY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

General Nairne, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief, is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning at 11-30, Captain Mercer accompanies him.

AN EVENING PARTY AT GANESH KHIND.

About three hundred guests were present at the evening party, which came off at Ganeskhind last night. Among those present were : The Hon'ble Messrs. Birdwood, Trevor, Crowe, Pudumjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Natu, Panse, Hussein Ali Effendi, and Nugent, the Chiefs of Bhor and Savantwadi, General and Mrs. Blundell, Colonels Westmacott, Curties, Walker, and Carrington, General Gatacre, and Mr. Justice Candy. The European guests were presented to their Excellencies by Captain Fowle, and the Native by Mr. Mirsa Ali Baig, Oriental Translator.

Rain fell throughout the night, and spoiled some of the illuminations.

THE POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

At the Industrial Conference, held to-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade read a very interesting paper on "Indian Emigration to Mauritius, Demerara, and the African Coast." His statestics showed that Indian Emigration was beneficial to Natives, and should be encouraged. After the reading of his paper Mr. Nam Joshi explained the substance of it in Marathi to the delegates. Mr. Sohoni gave his experiences of Zanzibar and other places where Natives had gone, and strongly recommended emigration for labourers and traders.

H. E. the Governor sent invitations to an evening party at Ganesh Khind to the delegates ; several of whom were present.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

The Indian Association Football Tournament, which has been so keenly contested here, reached its final stage yesterday. The Royal Irish and Royal Artillery from Barrackpore met to play the final tie in the presence of many thousand spectators. The result was a draw and the tie will be played again next week.

One man of the Royal Irish had his leg broken in the match.

THE LEWIS-WALTON BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Judgment promised in the Lewis-Walton case yesterday has been deferred till Tuesday next. The case is exciting great interest locally.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, SEPT. 3.

A representative public meeting of the citizens of Dhulia was held this evening, in the public park, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur G. R. Garud to express deep sorrow for the loss the country has sustained in the untimely death of the honorable Mr. Justice Telang. Suitable speeches were made by Messrs. Agashe, D. S. Garud, Rao Bahadur Nanavati and Rao Saheb Upasani, and the president, and it was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to his family. It was also proposed that Dhulia should join in any public movement to perpetuate his memory.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

On Friday evening last Mr. R. S. Gundry, formerly editor of the *North China Herald*, and for many years now a contributor to our monthly reviews on Chinese, Siberian, Central Asian, and Indo-Chinese political questions, delivered an address at the Balloon Society on China and Siam. Sir Richard Temple took the chair, and in the course of his remarks, gave a lucid statement of his views on the Siamese question and its relation to Burmah and India. He disclaimed all mere political partisanship, and with the limited information at his disposal, in the absence of the official documents and of a final arrangement between France and England, he was not in a position to express a positive opinion. He could not but think it a mistake, however, that Lord Rosebery should have at the outset of the Siamese-French embroglio intimated to the French Government that England had no interest and no concern in the disputes as to the rights of Siam in the Mekong Valley, because having received this assurance, the French Government immediately increased their demands to an extent that certainly called for protest on our part, and Siam was thus treated much more harshly than it would have been had our Government taken the ground that we had interests in the Mekong Valley and in South-eastern Siam that might or might not be endangered according as the French demands were very extended or very limited. Apart from this, he was inclined to believe that Lord Rosebery had done well, as according to his understanding of matters now, the British Government had declined to allow any claim of France beyond the 18th parallel, and had thus refused the French demand to which helpless Siam had acceded, namely, from the 18th to the 23rd parallel within which there were British Protected States and a body of territory, out of which it was essential to create a "buffer State" so that French and English boundaries should not in these remote regions be conterminous. Further, the implication was that what is left of Siam is to be henceforth a British interest, although there may yet be some difficulty on the part of Siam in getting the French to evacuate Chantaboon and the Islands in the Gulf of Siam when the indemnity has been paid. Mr. Gundry's address went into the question in great detail, and the feeling of all the speakers and of the meeting was that extension of French influence in Siam and elsewhere in the East should be firmly resisted. It was pointed out that the French have literally no trade in Indo-China, while the British trade is more than three-fourths of the whole, and as the policy of France is to impose heavy duties on all goods other than French in territories under its jurisdiction, the only result is to hamper and prohibit trade, and to arrest the natural development of those territories. On the other hand, England opens all the territories under its control to the trade of all nations on equal terms, and introduces capital and enterprise for their improvement and development.

In connection with French designs on Siam it may be mentioned that in the *Times* of yesterday its Brussels correspondent states that he learns from a generally trustworthy authority that M. le Myre de Vilers, the French Plenipotentiary to Siam, has taken with him an application for the concession of a French Canal across the Malay Peninsula. Eight years ago a project for the purpose was formed by some Frenchmen, but they failed to raise the necessary capital in England, and so it was abandoned. The present project is said to consist of a canal which would traverse the Peninsula at that point of the Samsam provinces, where it could be connected with the inland sea, which could easily be rendered navigable. The French wish to secure thirty miles of territory on either side of the new waterway. This scheme, the correspondent adds, if carried out, would allow ships to take a short cut to Saigon without passing through the Straits of Malacca, and would be important from a political as well as from a commercial point of view.

The Bombay riots have created a great deal of interest here, and particularly so as Home Rule is the uppermost subject at present in the thoughts and the words of both its friends and its enemies. The enforced silence of all Gladstonians except four or five on the Treasury bench, and the closuring, without statement or discussion, of three-fourths of the Bill providing for a momentous constitutional change, have raised the nervous tension among members on both sides of the House to a very high pitch. The Bombay riots showing the great religious hatred between two sects of vast numerical proportions, comes as an object-lesson. The obvious argument is that without a superior power in Bombay like the Indian Government, the Bombay riots would have become a war of extermination or subjugation, in which the Mahomedans would have no doubt been the victors, if we follow the views laid down in most positive language the other day by Lord Roberts. This also, it is argued, would be case in Ireland if British authority were withdrawn. The Roman Catholic majority would use its power to oppress the Protestant minority, and to acquire an unjust ascendency, and the Protestants would at length be forced to revolt. These riots have been promptly turned to account to point a moral against Home Rule both for India and for Ireland, but the Liberals say that is not India, and that there has been no oppression of Protestants in Catholic Belgium. In view of the very serious condition of things in Bombay, the *Pall Mall Gazette* applied to Mr. Naoroji, M.P., and published an interview with him on the 14th instant. He said there is always one set of men who are fanatical, in the lower classes principally, whether they are Parsees, Hindoos, Christians, or Mahomedans, it does not matter. But there is not any very general antipathy between Hindoos and Mahomedans. There is no such thing as always hating each other. When their holidays happen together they don't agree. There is no such thing as a racial dividing line. The present Mahomedans are—the bulk of them—converted Hindoos. The descendants of the invading Mahomedans from the North-West muster a very small number. The best proof of that is that the Mahomedans speak the same language as the Hindoos, and they live ordinarily in good feeling with each other. Having referred to the treatment of the Jews in Russia, he said, English administration is impoverishing in its effects. He thought these troubles would not occur if the English were not out of touch with the natives. They are too much above the natives. If there were more officials of Indian race many of these difficulties would be anticipated and smoothed over. To this Colonel Harcourt, late Deputy Commissioner, Punjab Civil Commission, replied giving evidence of the misgovernment, cruelty, and anarchy under which India laboured before the advent of British rule. He further stated from his own experience in regard to the advisability of appointing a larger number of native magistrates that only once in many years was a case asked to be transferred from the tribunal of an English official to that of a native, whereas not a week passed without urgent petitions asking cases to be transferred from native magistrates to English officers. The Bombay riots have also been the occasion of some serious warnings from Indian officials and others against relaxing in India the bonds of firm government and even-handed justice mainly through the agency of Englishmen, and deprecating the laxity of view that can regard the government of the vast populations of India as one of the easiest of tasks whereas in reality it is one of the most difficult.

The chief event of the week is the award of the Behring Sea arbitration at Paris. The result is that all the extravagant pretensions put forward by Mr. James G. Blaine on behalf of the United States have been disallowed, and the contentions of Lord Salisbury have been sustained on every point. The ordinary rules of international law have been declared to be applicable to Behring Sea as in no sense a *mare clausum*. There were seven members of the Tribunal, namely, Baron de Courcel, Senator and Ambassador of France ; Marquis Visconte Nenosta, Italian Senator and Formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs ; M. Gregers Gram, Minister of the State of Sweden ; Mr. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States ; Mr. John T. Morgan, United States Senator ; Lord Hannen as representing England, and Sir John Thompson, the Premier as representing Canada. Besides the five questions which were submitted to arbitration and which were all decided in our favour, the arbitrators were empowered to make regulations for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in Behring Sea, and these they embodied in nine articles. These principally affect Americans and Canadians, and the regulations are more favourable to the official American sealer on the Pribyloff Islands, than to the free Canadian and American sealers, who carry on their business exclusively on the high seas. No American or British citizen is to kill, capture, or pursue seals within a zone of sixty miles, around the Pribyloff Islands, and in the seal fishery there shall be a close season in May, June, and July. Then in the capture of seals no nets, fire-arms, or explosives are permitted to be used. These are the three regulations that are most open to criticism as seriously interfering with pelagic sealing by Canadians. They contend that the zone is too large, that the close season is during the three best months of the year, and that fire-arms should be permitted, and therefore they show some signs of discontent. But on the other hand, as the American Government admitted the facts submitted by the British Government as to seizures of vessels engaged in sealing, the award went against them in regard to these, and so the United States will now have to pay compensation to Canadian shipowners, whose, vessels were, as is now practically admitted, unlawfully seized. So far as the seal is concerned, the arbitrators recommend that, in the interest of its preservation, no sealing whatever should be permitted for two or three, or at least one year, so as to give the decimated numbers an opportunity of being reasonably increased. The object of the British and American Governments will now be in great measure attained, as these regulations will protect the seal from the danger of the extinction with which it was threatened. This closes an international difficulty not devoid of serious danger as between the United States and England, created practically by Mr. J. G. Blaine for partisan political purposes, and more particularly to advance his own political ambition, and it is gratifying to think that this settlement has been arrived at by arbitration, as it accustoms the world to this method of arranging important international differences.

The Home Rule Bill is still in the Report stage, though the attendance of members has considerably fallen off. The present session has been a very great strain on the time and powers of endurance of members, and a large number, exhausted, and many of them disgusted, have paired and gone away for the remainder of the session. It is expected that the closure will be applied to the Report stage this day week, though a large number of amendments will thus be swept away without being considered at all. After that a few days will be given to the third reading and then the Bill will go to the Lords. Foremost among the political events of the week is the gain of a seat by the Unionists at Hereford. Mr. W. H. Grenfell resigned the seat a short time ago as he could not vote for clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill permitting the Irish Members to vote at Westminster on English and Scotch legislation, and also because as a bimetallist he entirely disapproved of the action of the Government at the late Brussels Conference and their attitude of hostility to currency reform. Sir Joseph Pulley, a local gentleman of wealth and enjoying a high degree of popularity on account of his numerous benefactions, was the Gladstonian candidate, and Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, a barrister, was the Unionist candidate. The latter won the seat by 44 votes. This is considered to be a serious blow to the Gladstonians as they fought hard. But the vote of the railway servants turned the scale for Mr. Cooke who agreed to advocate a clause allowing them to contract themselves out of the Employers Liability Bill. The Welsh Gladstonian members have been growing very impatient at the vanishing prospect of the disestablishment of the Welsh Church, and at last they held meetings and gave expression to their rebellious ideas. It was intimated to Mr. Gladstone that if Welsh Disestablishment was not given the next place in the legislative programme after Irish Home Rule, the Welsh members would withdraw their support from the Government. Mr. Gladstone replied that he was not at all surprised at their action, and pointed to the introduction of the Welsh Suspensory Bill as an earnest of the desire of the Government, but he said he could not absolutely bind himself as he had to reckon with the opposition and obstruction of the Unionists, and he could not say what the exigencies of the future might dictate to the Government in regard to the policy, which they might feel compelled to pursue. Then the Scotch Gladstonian members have also been impelled to break silence and they have urged the claims of Scotch business. One point on which there is a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst them is, that question of the relative amount of imperial taxation in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as they believe that Scotland is more highly taxed than even England, and of course very much more so than Ireland. In their communication to Mr. Gladstone they urged the appointment of a Select Committee or a Royal Commission on the subject, but it seems that Mr. Gladstone evaded this question, and further steps are now to be taken to press it. The Government still hold out in their intention of having an autumn session, but as the Home Rule Bill, with its endless important issues, drags along, and further difficulties gather around the Government and delay their plans, it becomes more and more unlikely that any autumn session will be held. The present session is therefore likely to end with a mangled, abortive, and only partially-discussed Home Rule Bill, which the Lords will be bound to reject, and there is no doubt that the bringing of the Irish members to Westminster for all purposes including English and Scotch business, and the new financial clauses entailing on England and Scotland additional taxation for the support of Home Rule in Ireland, have rendered the Bill less acceptable even to Gladstonians throughout the country. Sir Richard Temple asked last evening of the Under-Secretary for India whether the Secretary of State in Council had under his consideration the disadvantages under which European Uncovenanted Civil Servants in India suffered in respect of leave and furlough regulations, whereby, among others, they were only permitted to take two years' furlough during their whole service, and having taken any such furlough, were debarred from taking any leave on private affairs. The reply was that the point was under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

In yesterday's *Times* General Sir John Adye criticises Mr. George Curzon's article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "India between Two Fires." He thinks the writer assumes too hostile an attitude towards France and Russia in the matter of Siam and of the Pamirs, and writes altogether too glibly and with too little sense of responsibility on these important political issues. But it is to the military position of Russia in Central Asia that Sir John chiefly refers. In the last hundred years Russia has absorbed the three great principalities of Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokand, with a population of about 5,000,000, and we have absorbed India of about equal extent with a population of 250,000,000. The snowy ranges of the Hindu Kush and the mountains of Afghanistan stand between Russia and India, so that, far as her troops have advanced, they are still hundreds of miles from the Indus. He does not know whether Russia entertains designs against India, but in his opinion she has not the power of carrying them into execution, which is a far more important consideration. Then, as to the desolate region of the Pamirs, it is a very elevated plateau, surrounded by great mountain ranges, the very lakes on it being upwards of ten thousand feet above the sea. Mr. Curzon speaks of our frontier being a very vulnerable one, and says he trembles at the idea of Russia advancing over the Pamirs within sight of the Indu Kush. Sir John rejoins, in a military sense, there is no occasion for trembling, as our north-western frontier, from its natural difficulties, is very safe, and almost impregnable ; and as for the Pamirs, no Russian general would be so ignorant and foolish as to attempt to enter India from that quarter.

GREAT heat has prevailed in the Metropolis for the fort-night before the mail left. Eighty-eight, ninety and ninety-two degrees in the shade have been recorded, and something like one hundred and twenty or thirty in the sun. The newspapers are full of "bathing fatalities" and "deaths from sunstroke." From bathing fatalities alone there have been 86 deaths in seven days. A Sandwich correspondent states, that the temperature of the water along the shore between Deal and Ramsgate was, on Tuesday (Aug. 15), 67 ; while in the deepest water off Dover it was, 65, the highest which had been known during the previous quarter of a century. The great heat in the Channel has been accompanied by a dense fog, which has occasioned several accidents.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, with the Overland Mails of August 18, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr G Gregory
Col. Mrs and Miss Ross-Thompson
Capt Taunton
Mr P T Oldham
Mr L Parkington
Col H J Lugard
Miss Eden
Mrs J Matthews
Mr John Moir
Mr Alex Nicoll
Mr J E Cochrane
Mr J H Hobday
Mr W H Leach
Dr E C T Sutcliffe
Capt and Mrs Robinson and child
Mr J F S Lamb
Mr W H Marks
Mr Cohn
Mr W P Mason

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R W P King
Mr and Mrs English
Mr Schweffer
Capt W J Bythell
Lt Rose
Mr G W Hampton
Mr E A Moore
Mr Justice Beverley
Mr D Rutherford
Rev J H Bock
Mr P E Dupuis
Mr F C Howse
Mr and Mrs A J Scratchley
Mr T Smith
Mahrajah of Bhownuggur
Dr Burjorji
Capt E H Cox
11 Native Gentlemen
Mr Gazdar
Mr G N Nairn
Rajah of Bobili and brother
Mr Annandrao
Mr W S Talbot
Mr McCausland
Mr J H Farran
Mr C F Walker
Mr C Bolleau
Mr H Ascher

FROM PORT SAID.—Lt A K Armstrong

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

THE COURT.

THE Duke of Connaught is to succeed Sir Evelyn Wood in the command of the troops at Aldershot.

The Prince of Wales left London on Wednesday for Homburg. The Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud embarked at Port Victoria on the Osborne for a cruise in Norwegian waters, after which they will proceed to Copenhagen on a visit to the Royal family of Denmark.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons on Friday the consideration of new clauses of the Home Rule Bill was resumed. Mr. Gladstone suggested that the adoption of single-member constituencies in Ireland might be arranged by conference between the two sides of the House, but the Speaker ruled that the subject could not be discussed at that moment. On Monday, in the discussion on Mr. Carson's new clause, reserving the future appointments of Land Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in Ireland to the Queen, Mr. Gladstone opposed the clause as anomalous and impracticable. On a division the clause was negatived by a majority of 35. Another amendment relating to the duty of military officers who might be called upon by civil authorities to take action was negatived by a majority of 29. On Tuesday, in reply to a question, Mr. Gladstone said the Government had received an intimation, but not an official communication, of the terms of the Behring Sea award. Generally and with partial exceptions the award was satisfactory for British interests. The discussion of new clauses in the Home Rule Bill was resumed and occupied the remainder of the sitting. On Wednesday amendments were proposed to various clauses of the Home Rule Bill to restrict the Irish Legislature from dealing with the labour laws, to enable it to pass quarantine laws, and prevent it from making laws, relating to the currency but none were accepted,

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a declaration of confidence in him, signed by 3,535 Liberal members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, observes that the sentiments now placed before him as to the land laws remind him how likely it is that his opponents will shortly be undeceived in respect of their assumption of the homogeneity of what they call the loyal minority on all important matters.

Sir Henry James, M. P., opened a new Unionist Club at Ecclesall, Sheffield, on Saturday afternoon, and in the evening he was the principal speaker at a Unionist meeting held in the Albert-hall. He said the Home Rule Bill would shortly be read a third time in the House of Commons, but he protested against the idea that that House, as a whole, was responsible for the measure, since at least three-fourths of it had never been discussed at all. The House of Lords was bound to take cognizance of that fact, and to refuse to give its sanction to a Bill which the representatives of the people had not really considered.

A memorial addressed to the Queen by 103,000 Irishwomen belonging to every class and every religious creed in Ireland, protesting against the Home Rule Bill as oppressive, unjust, and gravely threatening the material interests and progress of Ireland, was on Saturday handed in at the Home Office for presentation to her Majesty through the Home Secretary.

IRELAND.

The resistance of the tenants on Colonel O'Callaghan's Bodyke estate, county Clare, to the payment of rent has suddenly collapsed. Nearly all the tenants are paying their arrears in full.

A boat accident happened late on Tuesday night on the Lower Shannon, off Carrig Island, on the Kerry side of the river. A party of 17 holidaymakers were returning in a boat from Kilkee when, from some unknown cause, the boat was upset. Cries for help were heard by some little girls on shore, but there was nobody at hand to give it, and it is practically certain that the whole party perished.

GENERAL.

By a majority of 1,600 the Northumberland miners have decided against a strike, and this decision is tantamount to the withdrawal of the district from the federation. In South Wales the position of affairs has not improved, and the inclination of the strikers to interfere with the men still at work is manifest. A company of the 2nd Devon Regiment was marched up the Ebbw Vale to Blaenavon on Wednesday afternoon with a view to the protection of the non-strikers. Extreme distress is reported to be already prevailing among the strikers in some of the Lancashire districts.

In Wales there are now altogether about 60,000 men out, and the dissatisfaction among the miners is increasing daily. Work at the Llwyd Collieries has been forcibly stopped by an irruption of several thousand strikers, but the owners have applied for military and police protection. The Welsh iron and tin plate works have generally had to suspend operations in consequence of the strike.

On Monday, at the regatta of the Royal Albert Yacht Club at Cowes, the Albert Cup was won by the Prince of Wales's Britannia, after a hard contest with the Satanita. The American yacht Navahoe was one of competitors, but was badly beaten. The Britannia has since won another race.

Her Majesty's ship Triumph arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning, bringing home most of the survivors of the Victoria, all of whom, except three, who were sent to Haslar Hospital, were dismissed to duty, and the seamen were taken on board the Victory, while the Marines were conveyed to Gosport barracks.

Sir C. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, in succession to Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, appointed Governor of Natal.

At the inquest on the bodies of the victims to the boat accident in Swansea Bay, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against William and John Bath, the men who were in charge of the boat when the accident occurred.

The Polling at Hereford took place on Tuesday and resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, who polled 1,504 votes, against 1,460 recorded for Sir Joseph Pulley, Gladstonian. This is the gain of a seat to the Unionist party.

A meeting of Welsh Gladstonian members, held on Tuesday at the House of Commons, considered a motion demanding a definite statement on the attitude of the Government with regard to Welsh disestablishment, and threatening the withdrawal of support in the event of this being withheld. Eventually the discussion was adjourned.

The cricket match between Kent and Notts was drawn unfinished on Saturday, as was also that between Somerset and Sussex, Middlesex beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 98 runs. The Australian cricketers were defeated by an eleven of All England on Wednesday by an innings and 43 runs.

An accident, resulting in the death of 12 persons and injury to about 60 more occurred on Saturday afternoon at Llantrissant Junction on the Taff Vale Railway. The first six carriages of a train from Pontypridd to Cardiff left the metals and rolled down a steep embankment at a spot where the line makes a sharp curve.

An excursion coach was upset on Friday on the road between Ilfracombe and Lynton in consequence of the horses having taken fright, and the driver and several of the presengers were severely injured.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. J. Millar, Mad. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. A. G. B Ternan, I.S.C. ; Mr. W. Holloway, C.S.I., late M.C.S. ; Commr. A. Fryer, late H.E.I. C.S. ; Col. T. Sweet, Mad; Ret. ; Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ; Col. G. N. Greene ; Col. Courtland Anderson ; Rev. Sir W. V. R. Mahon ; Sir R. P. Puleston, Bart. ; Sir A. W. White ; Rev. Dr. G. Henry ; Dr. W. Clifford ; Mr. J. Horniman ; Prof. Carl Muller ; Prof. Charoux ; Julia, Countness of Jersey ; Harriet, Viscountess Middleton ; Lady Worsley.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 2.

THE annual meeting of the Industrial Association of Western India was held in the Native Library in the City of Poona, on Saturday last.

Captain F. Beauclerk opened the proceedings by referring in touching terms to the death of Mr. Kashinath Trimbuck Telang, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., as a man of great learning and influence. His death had left a gap, which would be hard to fill in that Association, and in the High Court also, where he was one of the most influential of its judges. The expressions of sympathy for his loss were universal. They would now come to the business of the meeting, which was to meet and welcome the numerous delegates who had attended.

Professor Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, in rising to welcome the delegates, referred at some length to the duty the Association had laid itself out to perform, to train up the minds of those who knew little else except trading and shopkeeping, to see in what direction they could improve their industries, to point out the best way to do their business, to teach them to take an active interest in public business, to conduct their business on honourable lines, all these were matters which it was the duty of this Association to impress upon the trading communities. The system of employing capital in trade was one of the matters which the Conference through its delegates could press upon the people, the present system of hoarding wealth, in lieu of trading with it was to be discouraged as much as possible. By teaching the trading community the value of the division and combination of labour in business, the Association would break down the drawback which existed in the present community of one man performing all the parts of labour connected with production himself. The present state of trade ignorance was greatly to be deplored. He then proceeded to welcome the delegates present.

There were in all 141 delegates, 63 of whom were members. All the districts were represented, except Broach, Surat, and Tanna. All the first-class States in Kathiawar and most of the Southern Maratha States had sent delegates.

The speaker thanked the Government for the help they had afforded the Association by their Resolution : they thanked the Gaekwar, the Nizam's Government, and many others for their assistance. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik rose to propose that the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram do take the chair.

He alluded first of all, the death of to Mr. K. T. Telang, with whom he had been associated for thirty years, and said he was a remarkable example of what learning combined with great ability and character could do. In proposing the Hon. Mr. Visram for the chair, said it was unnecessary to say much about him as he was well-known as a prominent member of a shipping and merchant firm in Calcutta and Bombay, also was well-known in connection with mill industry in Bombay. The currency question had unhappily unsettled Indian industries and what would be the effect of the repeal of the Sherman Act, no one could foresee. The situation in India was a very serious one. The business instincts of Mr. Visram would be of the greatest assistance in their discussions. Mr. Cassinathjee Dakjee seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation. The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram then took the chair, and said that before reading his presidential address, he could not help expressing his grief at the death of Mr. Telang, and felt how everyone deplored the cutting off of such a useful career, especially of one who was known for his great ability and devotion to learning and his genial disposition. All classes of the community respected him in life and will cherish his memory. He was an ornament in his life, and will be remembered with esteem. He then said :—

Gentlemen,—I have watched this industrial movement with interest ever since its first conception in 1888, and I am very happy to find that I have at last been able to join it. It is by your indulgence, gentlemen, that I am here amongst you to-day taking part in a movement which has a promising future before it, and is calculated to give a new direction to the industrial energies of our people. I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside at such an influential gathering. My thanks are the more due to you because, in permitting me to take part in the deliberations, you practically illustrate that very important feature in our movement, *viz.*, that this movement supplies a common platform on which, regardless of all differences of caste, creed, or colour ; regardless of all differences in the stage of progress to which the different sections of the Indian communities have come ; and, finally, regardless of all differences in religious or social matters, we can meet on a footing of equality, aiming at a common purpose, and in furtherance of a cause in the ultimate success of which both the rulers and the ruled are so deeply interested. After the deplorable events of the past month in Bombay, such a demonstration of the unity of all races was necessary, and I am glad it has come almost upon the heels of events which all loyal and enlightened citizens deeply deplore. This industrial conference is, therefore, an eloquent assurance to Government and to our European friends both here and in England that the blessings of peace continue to flow and that there has been no essential disturbance of the good relations subsisting between the various communities in India. This industrial movement is started not a day too early. Difficulties from within the empire and pressure of circumstances from without were all unmistakeably pointing to a gap in our public institutions, and I am glad we have been able to fill it up. In a recent paper on the census statistics of the Indian Empire, Mr. Baines, the Census Commissioner, has very clearly shown how our agricultural tendencies are growing. There are, according to official accounts, 80 per cent. of our population entirely dependent for their daily bread on agriculture, and, as Mr. Baines points out, this percentage is growing—a fact which is as deplorable as dangerous, and nobody will doubt that the introduction of a diversity of activities is a pressing question of the day. It is not the internal needs of the country only that require a change ; the external circumstances also are as loud in demanding it. Along with England the other countries of Europe are turning to account this exceptional feature in our economic condition. We are their producers of raw material, and they our manufacturers, so that, as we are growing agricultural, our dependence upon others is increasing. According to the latest official returns, Germany and Russia are predominant in Indian markets. Besides the tendency of becoming too agricultural and dependent upon foreign countries, there is a third reason that makes the diversity of occupation a very pressing necessity. Our financial responsibilities to England are increasing, and, unless we meet these by paying as small an amount of our produce as we can, the fruits of our industry and labor we can never be able to enjoy. If, instead of paying £1,000 of Home charges in wheat, we can manage to pay the same amount in manufactured products, we shall be giving employment to many Indian hands and be able to discharge our responsibilities as well. Mr. Juland Danvers read before the Society of Arts an interesting paper on the manufactures of India, in which he has very clearly shown how the pressure of population tion on land can be lessened with most benefit to the country. Our Association aims at doing the same, and as such ought to command the sympathies of all. The Government departments of Land Records and Agriculture can very well help our Association in this its primary object of encouraging a diversity of occupations. I would like that the

me to the second object of the Association, viz., the protection of existing and the revival of dead industries. This is a much more difficult matter than it at first sight appears to be. This work is closely connected with the inner life of the people, and unless this subject is very cautiously approached, there are sure to arise insurmountable difficulties.

Western civilisation, as they call it, has brought about such a revolution that living according to primitive methods in villages has become an impossibility. The village kunbi is changing in spite of himself. It is economic conditions abroad that decide whether wheat, cotton, or groundnut shall be sown in the fields; it is the great exchange in London that determines the prices of Indian produce in India; and finally it is in the Council of the Secretary of State the life of the kunbi, or the village sowcar, is determined. They in India are not their own masters. This state of things is possible because of our widespread ignorance. The village agriculturist is driven into his life, and he is not even so much as conscious of the change that is taking place in him. I am sorry to note that education—general and technical—is not prominent in the programme. From the proceedings of the last two conferences, it appears that education is not excluded from our discussions, but I should very much wish that it should occupy a more prominent place. In previous conferences you have already spoken about technical and commercial education, and I understand that the question of agricultural education will be taken up this year. Without in the least claiming to speak authoritatively on this very difficult question, I may be permitted to express a hope that greater attention will be paid to general and special education through the vernaculars. Higher liberal education is a boon the value of which ought not to be underrated. But I fear it cannot infuse into us that spirit, it cannot bring into being those elements, which make a nation enterprising. It will not give us manufacturers; it will not give us merchants; it will not give us those vast and huge engines of progress and material prosperity. I mean ships, steamers, and railways. I do not under-estimate the value of liberal eduction, but, notwithstanding this, I regret the absence of commercial and industrial education. I wish that Government should find money for this latter in addition to the vast amounts at present spent on liberal education. But, if that is impossible, I would rather see the claims of technical, commercial, and agricultural education recognized and funds at the disposal of Government equitably distributed between all these branches. Attention may next be profitably drawn to the practical portion of the work which the Association have placed before themselves. So far as I have been able to make out from the published reports of the Associa ion, their endeavour appears to have been to bring together facts and to formulate their principles. They advocate the establishment of industrial concerns; they advocate that, like production, distribution must also be in the hands of Indians.

The holding of exhibitions and the establishment of museums will bring their own good. But I think there is a chance of our deriving greater good, and that too within shorter time, by the revival of our fairs, by the revival of an aristocracy loving Indian things, encouraging Indian arts and manufactures, and indentifying its interest with the interests of the masses. Gentlemen, you will pardon me for being brief. I do not wish to tire you with my personal views. When I consented to preside, I did so more with the object of knowing the views of my enlightened friends than with the object of flourishing my own before you. I think that this industrial movement, started under very favorable circumstances and conducted with such laudable vigour, ought not to be confined to a province. It should spread over the whole length and breadth of the Empire. There are, I quite see, difficulties in the way, such as the want of a common language. But the difficulties are not quite insurmountable. With perseverance and energy, with tact and good powers of organisation, they can be overcome. I should myself be ever ready to do what little might be in my power, and I should certainly hopefully await the day when an Indian Industrial Conference would meet to adopt means to make, in the words of the writer of the Government of India memorandum on the progress made during the last years, "India a self-contained country, where every tract more or less made its own clothes from its own cotton, produced its own iron, and made its own tools, grew and consumed its own food." Under the altered circumstances, with the progressing spread of science, and with the additional facilities available, I really cannot see why the Indian nation should not aspire to be self-contained once more. I would rather wish that India should aspire even a little higher. She should aspire to occupy her natural position of producer and manufacturer for the world. I honestly believe that it is no dream. It is quite a possible reality. I believe that to the achievement of this *summum bonum* the royal road is to convert Government to the belief that the interests of the rulers and the ruled are not only not conflicting, but that they are in very way identical. Such a belief, when once created, will make available to us, not only the ample resources of our own country, but also the mighty intelligence and the very vast and wonderful capacity of the English nation. Before I conclude, I would briefly touch upon the subjects which the Committee of Management propose to bring up before you for discussion. During the last two years we have had brought before us in the form of resolutions, as several important questions touching upon our economic conditions. These are being thought about, talked about, and in some places acted upon too. This year we propose to confine our attention to questions of immediate importance and of a more practical nature. Our friend Captain Beauclerke has promised to give us a paper on capital; Mr. Chambers of Bombay speaks on the important subject of co-operation and profit sharing; our friend Rao Bahadoor Ranade will treat us with the history of foreign Indian emigration; and our well-known member Mr. G. V. Joshi of Sholapur has sent to us a very able paper on agricultural education. There are, besides these, three other papers which the Committee propose to place before you if time permits. In conclusion, I thank you for the honor you have done me, and I hope our deliberations upon the several subjects will be practical and tend to useful results.

After this Mr. Nam Joshi read the report.

Captain F. Beauclerk next read a paper on "Capital," both of which will be published hereafter.

There was a large attendance of European and Native gentlemen, among them being the Hon. W. H. Crowe, the Hon. A. C. Trevor, the Hon. R. J. Oxenham, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, Mr. Mirza Abbas Alli, the Hon. Mr. Panse, the Hon. Mr. Ranade, and a number of others.

The meeting was adjourned till to-morrow evening.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to protest publicly against the letter form "European Bar" which appeared in your issue of Saturday. That letter is an attack upon the living, not a eulogy of the dead. The writer begins what is the material part of it by asking if there is another native whose death would affect European colleagues as the lamented death of Mr. Telang has. He leaves us in no doubt that the answer he expects is no. And then he proceeds to read all other native gentlemen a sermon. If they wish to see the barrier between Europeans and Natives in this city bridged, they must become "similarly-minded men." The phrase is not a very lucid one, but the whole context, and particularly the final exhortation to Mr. Telang's countrymen to come over the bridge if they wish to gain the appreciation and responsive affection of the European Bar, make it clear that the model held up by this writer for their imitation is—himself and his countrymen. I will say nothing of the taste which here converts an occasion of common grief into a weapon of attack against a whole community. But I want to ask "European Bar" if he has never read of the man who "stood and prayed thus with himself God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are." And I should like also in this way to dissociate myself publicly from this very peculiar method of improving a death which has struck a gloom over the whole city.—Yours, &c.,

P. P.

THE repeal of the Sherman Act, a contingency now to be ranked in the category of moral certainties, is not likely to have any effect in India, observes the *Pioneer*, as the rupee has been divorced from silver; but the further fall in the price of silver, which will ensue on the repeal, will probably have the effect of still further encouraging the purchase of the metal by natives, who cannot realise that the rupee will remain permanently worth more than an equal weight of uncoined silver. They will probably buy fast and freely until they find they would do better to wait, and the banks will be able to obtain rupees out here without having resort to Council bills. How long this will last it is impossible to say, but if the Secretary of State employs Treasury bonds, exchange may rise in spite of adverse surroundings.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Port, Bombay.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 2.

THIS exhibition, which was opened last evening by Major-General Blundell, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, is the twenty-eighth of its kind. The attempt to provide employment for our soldiers in their leisure-hours is a laudable one, and deserves every encouragement. The exhibition shows in a tangible form the result of the year's work in the regimental workshops; offering a means for the exercise of ingenuity and skill and patient industry. The total number of exhibits this year do not compare favourably with those of last year, and the chief reason of this is said to be that some regiments were unable to compete; the 25th Bombay Pioneers, who usually contribute largely to the show, being away from Poona, and engaged in road-making at Kohima, the 3rd, the 6th, and the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, did not contribute this year either. Be this as it may General Blundell in opening the Exhibition, drew attention in a short incisive speech to the apparent and real decadence of the exhibition, which only last year the then Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Greaves, pronounced to be a great success. The number of exhibits has fallen off considerably, but it was stated by the judges in their report that the quality of the work exhibited had not deteriorated, and in many cases the work could be described as excellent and above the average. From an artistic point of view the show was not a success, but there are many articles of utility and domestic comfort, the outcome of necessity and convenience, which deserve to be commended, especially those which from their portability help to tone down the discomforts of tent and camp life. There are also some classes of articles, the manufacture of which needs encouragement, those relating to the profession of a soldier, accoutrements, arms, horse trappings, &c. Among the saddlery exhibits were some of the very best specimens, finished with great neatness and taste.

The Institute in which the exhibition is held was most tastefully decorated, the profusion of flags, banneretz, and greenery displayed on the walls, ceiling, and pillars giving the place an especially gay and lively appearance. At 5-30 General Blundell accompanied by his staff arrived, and shortly afterwards proceedings were commenced by the hon. secretary Major Whitehill reading the report, which detailed briefly the incidents that had led to the exhibition not being quite so successful as in former years, and while regretting the circumstances, and the paucity of the exhibits in some of the classes, in which prizes had been given more as a matter of encouragement than as a reward of merit, pointed to the excellent work in others which fully came up to if it did not excel that shown on former occasions. Classes 1 to 6, comprising carpenter's and wheelwright's work, cabinet work, turnery, fancy woodwork, including portable furniture in wood and canvas, ironmongery and tin and wire work were favourably reported on, as also were the iron and brass work in class 7, and the saddlery in class 8. The tannery and taxidermy class 9, was poor and insignificant. The uselessness of many of the exhibits in woolwork, &c., was also pointed out. The prize for musical composition was awarded by the judge to whom it had been referred, Herr Zimmer, to Bandmaster Owen of the Gloster Regt. The report concluded by praising the work exhibited by the soldiers' wives, and regimental schools, and thanking the committee of ladies, which included Mrs. Blundell, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Whitehill, Mrs. Coke, Mrs. Dobbs, and Mrs. O'Sullivan for the great care which they had taken in awarding the prizes, and the judges, comprising Colonel Westmacott, and the Commanding Officers of the various regiments and corps in garrison.

General Blundell, in opening the exhibition, said: The best work in the exhibition is no doubt excellent and as good as in previous years. The work of the soldiers' wives and that done by the children in the regimental schools is also very good, and favourably spoken of by the judges. I wish to lay stress on this, for I shall have to make disparaging remarks on the exhibition as a whole. H. E. Sir George Greaves last year, when opening the exhibition, claimed for it "that though it did not gain much ground it did not lose any." This year I cannot make this claim, for it has lost ground, and has very nearly collapsed. It is possible I know to account for the falling off in the number of articles exhibited, as three regiments of Bombay Infantry who last year exhibited have this year, not sent articles. I have read the reasons assigned for their being unable to exhibit, and am afraid until they come to Poona again these regiments are not likely to send anything to the exhibition. If the regiments of the Bombay Army, British and Native, take a real interest in this annual exhibition, an institution of twenty-eight years' standing, they must bestir themselves and give some real evidence of it, for otherwise it will, in two or three years, die a natural death. It cannot stand another year like this. I am very sorry that it has fallen to my lot to make these remarks, and I sincerly hope the ground lost this year may be regained. I have now to thank the secretary, the judges, and all concerned in the preparation of this exhibition, which I now declare open.

Among the chief prize-winners were:—

Class I. Br. Wheeler V. Goering, 27th Field Battery, Rs. 35 for a dog-cart. This cart is a good piece of work, though somewhat heavy in construction.

Class II. Pioneer Grove, K. O. Y. L. I., Rs 55 for a card table, and Artificer Mulloo, S. and M., Rs. 35 for a revolving book-case. The finish of both these articles was extremely well done, and merit great praise.

Class III. Pte. McCullock, Dur. L. I., Rs 20, and also Rs. 30 extra for general excellence for a letter rack. A beautiful looking article elegantly designed and carved with the arms of the regiment, to the officers of which it was presented "Col. C. F. Peyton," 1st July, 1893.

Class IV.—Pioneer Roberts and Pioneer Sergt. Bartlett, K. O. Y. L. I., Rs. 15 and 10, respectively, for two good specimens of folding and camp tables.

Class VI.—Corpl. Gillam, K. O. Y. L. I., Rs. 20 for a despatch box. An excellent piece of work.

Class VII.—Sowar Wali Mahomed, 2nd Bo. Lancers, Rs. 50 for a lamp. This article, which stands nearly six feet high, is a most highly finished piece of brass work, and would grace the daintiest drawing-room.

Class VIII.—Saddler Sergt. Dickety, 7th Hussars, Rs. 60 for a set of cab harness, and Mochi Ganda, Poona Horse, Rs. 40, for a set of single harness. These and the other exhibits in this class were all good specimens of work.

Class XI.—Pte. Koolman, K.O.Y.L.I., Rs. 30, for Wellington boots.

Class XIII.—Pte. Fealey, K.O.Y.L.I., Rs. 15 for a bandstand lamp. This is pronounced by experts to be a clever and useful article.

Class XVI.—Sergt.-Major Webb, Asst. Adjt. Dept., Bombay, Rs. 20 for an oil-painting. This is a copy of the Hon. John Collier's picture, "The Spanish Inquisition waiting for the accused," and is executed in the very careful manner shown by this artist.

Class XVIII.—Sergt.-Major J. Devlin, S. and M., Rs. 25 for photographs.

Class XX.—Mrs. Harvey, 7th Hussars, Rs. 12 for needlework. In this class (soldiers' wives needlework) there were a large quantity of prettily executed specimens, and also in the next classes XXI. and XXII. the industry and taste shown were generally marked.

Class XXIII.—Bandmaster Owen, Gloster Regiment, Rs. 100 for the best musical composition.

Among those present were H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris. General and Mrs. Blundell, General Gatacre, Colonels Westmacott, Carrington, Walker, H, Curties, and Prideaux; Captains Geoghegan, Brunker, Scott, and Quentin; Surgeon-Major-Gen. and Mrs. Webb, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Warren, Majors O'Connell, Newnham Smith, Douglas, Coke, Pengree, Dobbs, Seppings and Burrows; Mrs. Whitehill, Mrs. Page, Miss Bagnell, Miss Pitcairn, Miss Nugent, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Nurse, Mrs Williams, and Miss Bull, the Rev. Fr. Hillenpamp, Captain Geddes, Nurse, &c.

The exhibition remains open for eight days.

MILITARY NEWS.

The appointment of Station Staff Officer, Purandhar has been abolished, with effect from the 1st October 1893.

We regret to hear that anthrax has broken out among the horses of the 1st Bombay Lancers at Neemuch.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. M. SPRING, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, on vacating the appointment of Inspector-General of Ordnance Bombay Circle, on the 6th October, will remain in India on the unemployed supernumerary list

THE Poona Rest Camp will be opened on the 26th September for the reception of troops passing through for the season 1893-94. Lieutenant Bond, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Superintendent.

THE services of Lieutenant Vismes de Ponthieu, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, who officiated last year as Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Gilgit. Lieutenant de Ponthieu has been directed to report himself there not later than the 15th October.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A RESOLUTION is published by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, regarding the Famine Code. It is stated that the system hitherto prescribed, of relieving true actual famine, will not be subjected to any alteration, which will materially affect the policy advocated by the Famine Commissioners in 1879-80. But the Famine Codes in which effect is given to the system, have been found, on examination, to require modifications in detail, owing to the economical and administrative changes which have taken place during the last eleven years. The extension of railways and roads has been the chief factor in mitigating the rigour of late famines, which have not been so severe as those occurring formerly. It is notified that certain alterations will be made in the classification of works and the persons employed upon them, and regulations will be issued regarding the minimum wage and its equivalent in food. Local Government are directed to revise their Famine Codes and submit them to the Government of India by April 1st, 1894. The scheme of district analysis, which involves a careful study of tracts subject to scarcity, has not yet been fully worked out, and the attention of Local Governments has been separately drawn to this subject.

IN consequence of the troubles, that have arisen again in Khelat, the Political Agent has thought it advisable to bring up more troops to Quetta. Two squadrons of the 7th Bombay Lancers under Major Abbott and Lt. Talbot have been railed to the foot of the Bolan Pass and are now marching up the Pass to Quetta. This is the second time this hot weather, that this regiment has been called out of their cantonments at Jacobabad, in consequence of the Khelat troubles.

IN consequence of the reported destitution amongst the Karens of the Toungoo District, and applications made on their behalf by the missionaries for advances from Government without interest, the Financial Commissioner directed Mr. Carter, Deputy Commissioner, to visit the hills where scarcity was reported. Mr. Carter's report, now received, shows that though the crops are a failure the people have abundant supplies of food and stocks of cattle. They refused to work on the roads which Mr. Carter proposed to start as relief works. Needless to say the advances asked for by them will not be made.

A FATAL shooting case, of a character fortunately exteremely rare in this country, occurred at Rampur on Wednesday. Mr. C. E. Elliot, the Executive Engineer in charge of the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway was shot dead by a Eurasian subordinate. The murder seems to have been perpetrated in the most deliberate and determined fashion, as three successive shots from a revolver were fired into the body of the unfortunate victim. Hawkins the perpetrator of the crime, is under arrest. No motive is alleged.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 5th August, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 70,129-13-0, and for goods, etc., Rs. 82,674-7-9, making altogether Rs. 1,52,004-4-9, or an average receipt per mile of 146-8-1. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,31,345-10-10. or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 118-12-1.

THE Report on the administration of the Southern Shan States for the past year, has been issued. Unfortunately it contains no account of the two most important events of the year; namely, the demarcation of the Shan-Siam boundary and the replacing of the Tsawbwa Sawlawi in his trans-Salween dominions, from which he had been ejected by the Siamese. These, we are told are reserved for separate reports, but whether to be issued to the public or not, is not stated.

IN concluding its Review on the Travancore Administration Report for the past year, the Madras Government remark:—"The Resident in his concluding paragraph fitly summarises the progress of the last year, during which Dewan Rama Rao held office in the state. The Government once more congratulates His Highness the Mahrajah on the steady improvement, which under his auspices, is observable in almost all departments of the State. Such defects as exist are, as is evident from the Dewan's Report fully recognised and these will doubtless be dealt with in the same efficient manner that has characterised the administration in the past."

THE Golf Tournament for the Calcutta Cup was brought to a close on August 4 on the St. Andrew's Links, when the final round was played between Mr. A. F. Macfie and Mr. James H. Aitken. Heavy rain fell shortly after play began, but it cleared up and kept fine till the finish of the round. Mr. Macfie was minus one hole, while Mr. Aitken had an allowance of three, the latter starting four holes to the good. In the first half of the round the play was very equal. Each won two holes going out, and five were halved, the game standing at the turn in the same position as at the first start. Coming home the advantage was with Mr. Macfie. He won the first two holes, while the next two were halved. Mr, Aitken carried off the fifth hole, but Mr. Macfie wrested the next two, and was now only one behind with two to play. At the second last green, where both were lying equi-distant, Mr. Macfie, who played the odd, failed to hole while his opponent got his put down, Mr. Aitken accordingly winning by two and one to play, and became the holder of the Calcutta Cup for the year.

AN extraordinary "atrocity" story has been going about among the Native Bar in Allahabad and elsewhere for the last week, says the local paper. The Report is that a Hindu Munsiff in the Budaon district, one Jwala Pershad, who recently gave a decision in a temple case against the Mahomedan side, was set upon by a number of Mussalmans and brutally murdered in the full light of day. So notorious and circumstantial has the story become, that correspondents have begun to write and inquire why no notice of it has appeared in our columns. The answer is that nothing of the kind has happened. The sole foundation that can be discovered for the rumour, is that a servant of Jwala Pershad was beaten by some Mahomedans, who, by the way, have been duly punished for "causing hurt" with short terms of imprisonment. But the case with which this has been magnified and distorted into the murder of the Munsiff, is significant of the present disturbed state of feeling between the races.

THE following account of an Arab's revenge comes from Tunis:—Ahmed-ben-Belkassen satisfied himself of the faithlessness of his wife Aicha, and in a fury secured his rival and bade Aicha help him. She obeyed, and her lover was bound to a tree. The husband told the unhappy man that his last hour had come, drew his knife and killed him. Then turning to his trembling wife, he said—"Your turn next." Aicha begged for mercy. Ahmed-ben-Belkassen was inexorable. He tied her to the tree, and with the same weapon killed her also. The murderer was apprehended, and has made a full confession. He maintains that what he did was merely natural and retributive justice.

THE going and coming of the Durand Mission continues a thing of the extremest doubt, writes a Peshawar correspondent. The question as to when Sir Mortimer Durand will arrive here is distinctly in the clouds. No information is available as to when the guard from the Amir will be ready at Lundi Kotal, and consequently no one knows the exact date of the starting of the Mission.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Van Leer Polk as Consul-General at Calcutta.

HODEIDAH, at the present moment, is the most flourishing seaport town in Yemen; but the British Consul at Jeddah, regrets that its pier is in a deplorable condition. Of late, about £60 worth of goods belongingingto British Indian subjects fell into the sea, owing to the breakage of a part of the pier, and the Consul has claimed damages from the Turkish Government. He thinks it is absolutely necessary to obtain concessions from the Turkish Government for foreign Powers to rebuild the pier and improve the harbour, which is at present nothing but a mere open roadstead. It appears that 50 per cent., of the import trade of Yemen is in the hands of the British Indian merchants, the Greeks have 20, the Italians 8, the Americans 10, and the Arabs and others 12 per cent.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE returned to Peshawar on Wednesday evening, after a long and toilsome journey from Chirat, by way of Nowshera to Peshawar. It is necessary to visit each patient a second time. On this occasion he is the guest of Colonel Craigie-Halkett, Commanding the 31st Punjab Infantry. The Professor has had great success in Cherat, but greater still in Nowshera, where he inoculated 650 in one day. There is but little doubt that if he had been able to arrange for lectures to troops and native regiments, his return in point of numbers would have been much larger. To a great extent he has suffered from not being able to speak English fluently, and also it is possible from want of organisation of his visit or tour, whichever one may choose to call it. He remains here two days, and then calls at Nowshera on his way back to inspect his patients. He then goes on to Murree, and if there be anything valuable in his system, Murree and Rawalpindi between them ought to prove it, after their records of recent years.

THE Rev. S, B. Taylor, Bengal Eclesiastical Establishment, has been allowed to retire from the service with effect from July 22 last.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Henry William Bliss, C.I.E., as a member of the Council of the Governor of Madras, in succession to Sir Henry Edward Stokes, K.C.S.I.

THERE are some striking statements in the new report from the British Consul at Yokohama, just published by the Foreign Office. There are now thirty-seven native cotton-spinning mills in Japan, and they are gradually displacing imports from England and India. The Japanese is an apt pupil in cotton-spinning, as in other matters. Again, Belgian iron seems to be preferred to the English article. But even in iron, Japan is becoming, to some extent, her own manufacturer. There is quite Western flavor in such a sentence as this: "In connection with this import (pig-iron), it may be mentioned that a contract has been entered into by the Tokio Municipality with a Japanese Company, for the manufacture in Tokio, of pipes for the waterworks to be constructed for that city." Not without reason, have the Japanese been called the English of the East.

MR. G. W. FORREST is at work in the India Office, examining the Clive papers for his forthcoming book on Clive.

COLONEL COURTLAND ANDERSON was bathing near Moorthoe, North Devon, on Aug. 16, when he fell back in to the water, and although assistance was promptly rendered, life was pronounced to be extinct. Colonel Anderson leaves a widow and family of six children at Westward Ho! Bideford.

THE Paris *Politique Coloniale* says:—Our correspondent at Noumea, informs us that a petition, signed by most of the French residents in the New Hebrides, praying that France take possession of the Archipelago, has been forwarded to the French Government. It is hoped that it will hasten the settlement of the disputed questions which the Australians have been endeavouring to settle to their own advantage.

JAMES THOMPSON, an old soldier who was injured in the Indian Mutiny, was committed for trial at Bow-street, on Aug. 12, for sending threatening letters to the Secretary of State for War.

AT Bow-street, on Aug. 11, a smart looking young man was placed in the dock with his wife and mother. The man is now a porter at Covent Garden, but was formerly in the Army. He was at Manipur when Mr. Grimwood was killed, and on Aug. 10 received a medal and decoration in recognition of his bravery. This so elated him that he took too much to drink. His wife and mother assisted him in the festivities, and eventually there were some high words, which led to their arrest, Sir John Bridge said he did not like to send a brave man to prison, and discharged all the prisoners, after cautioning the women, who, he said seemed most to blame.

HER Majesty's ship Triumph, having on board the survivors of her Majesty's ship Victoria, arrived at Portsmouth Harbour on Saturday morning (Aug-12), from Gibraltar. Her arrival had been anxiously expected by the friends of those on board, and numerous inquiries had been made about her during the past two or three days. Owing to some unexplained reason an official order kept the relations and friends of the survivors outside the dockyard gates until two hours after the Triumph's arrival. The meeting of the friends and relatives with the survivors was in many cases most affecting. There were present, too, many of the bereaved, who sought interviews with messmates of their lost ones, in hopes of hearing of a possible last sad message for home and family. The survivors were during the day turned over to the depot ship to be paid off, previous to leave being granted them.

AT a special meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on August 15, medals were conferred upon Lieut. H. D. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., for saving Charles Pawsey, secretary to the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon; to Lieut. F. G. Goring Philip, D. Roberts-West, Naval Cadet, W. Johnston, P.O. 1st class, and W. Kerr, boy 1st class, who, finding Chief Engineer Artificer M. Jones unable to swim, both legs being broken, he gave him a life-buoy and succeeded in saving his life.

AMONG the papers read before the British Medical Association was one by Dr. Harry Campbell upon "Claustrophobia"—the term applied to the morbid dread experienced by some patients under any kind of physical restraint—an acute sense of incapacity and even of suffocation, often arising from the most trifling restriction. There is in such cases, the writer said, a fear of travelling in railway carriages, of walking down narrow streets, of being alone in a room. And the claustrophobiac, who delights in wide open spaces, is sometimes not happy unless he can breathe the air of an open plain with not even a tree near. Shakespere might have known of this feeling when he put into the mouth of Lady Macbeth the phrase, "Dearer than eyesight,, space and liberty."

THE freedom of the Burgh of Dunbar was on the 17th August conferred upon General Lord Roberts, in recognition of his services to the Queen and the country. Provost Brand, in handing over the Burgess ticket to Lord Roberts, commonted upon his personal prowess, and his brilliant staff administration. He laid special emphasis on the new freeman's famous Candahar march, remarking that it was undoubtedly his personal qualities which inspired his army to carry out so great an undertaking. He was in fact one of the greatest generals in Europe,—Lord Roberts returned thanks suitably, and alluded to the connection of Lord Dalhousie with Dunbar. It was impos-ible, he said, to estimate the great work that renowned statesman carried on during the eight years he was Governor-General of India. In future times when the historian calmly reviewed the labour of the statesmen, who had served her Majesty in India, the name of Dalhousie would shine as one of the most remarkable men of the Victorian age.

NEVER as yet will Naini Tal have seen any such festivities as those which are to commence on Monday, September 25, says the local paper. The exact dates of the various events are not yet fixed, but there will be a regatta, two days' racing, three dances (including a Fancy-Dress Ball, given by the Civilians), two performances of "Our Regiment" and a two-days' fete. Amongst the various attractions being prepared for this great event are waxworks (with Mr. S . . . . r, as Mrs. Jarley), Tableaux Vivants, a Café Chantant, a Comedietta, and various outdoor amusements. There will also be a few stalls for the sale of fancy articles. Mrs. Thomson will be in charge of the Refreshment Buffet, and Sir John Tyler will supply luncheons and dinners. The proceeds of this fete, as our readers already know, will go to the funds of the Ramsay Hospital. The principal Railway Companies intend issuing Return Tickets at single fares, so it is hoped that all the jaded dwellers in the plains who can will take this unequalled opportunity of obtaining ten days' dissipation in the hills to set themselves up for the cold weather.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

THE in-coming mail, the s.s. Shannon, Capt. Crewe, met with an exciting incident on entering the Bombay Harbour on Saturday, which, although entailing a couple of hours' delay, resulted in saving four lives. Mr. T. J. Watt, the pilot, took charge of the Shannon at the Pilot Schooner, at about half-past seven, and proceeded safely on his journey until near the Sunk Rock. Steaming along at fourteen knots, he happened to hear the cry of "help" coming from the water. He informed the officer on duty and the vessel was immediately put about and when she had steamed back about two miles, a boat was lowered, the Second Officer taking charge. After an hour's search, the boat come across four unfortunate fishermen clinging to a spar. They were taken out of the water and put on board the Shannon, and landed safely at Prince's Dock. From the statement of one of the fishermen, it appeared, that their boat had been caught in a sudden squall and upset, and for over three hours they had floated about on a spar.

The excitement amongst the passengers when the rescued fishermen were taken on board the Shannon, only found relief in a hearty cheer for the bravery of the Second Officer, and the vigilance of the pilot, Mr. Watt. With the assistance of a rug and a "peg" the fishermen soon recovered from the effects of their adventure.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A SUIT AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

PURSHOTUM GOVINDJEE VS. THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiffs, cloth merchants of the Muljee Jaitha Cloth Market, prayed that the defendants may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 2,075 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 21st July, 1892, and that the defendants may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 49,717-10-3 as damages. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the defendants.

It was stated by the plaintiffs that by an agreement dated 29th January, 1892, the defendants agreed to sell to the plaintiffs 501 bales of Zanzibar cloth, the produce of the defendants' mill, at the price of 6¼ annas and 2 annies per pound to be delivered within fifteen days. The defendants delivered 471 out of the 501 bales, but neglected to deliver the remainder. Plaintiffs had in fact paid to defendants the sum of Rs. 2,075 as the purchase money of 26 of the remaining bales, but the defendants had refused to deliver the bales or to return the sum of Rs. 2,075. By another agreement dated 15th February, 1892, the defendants agreed to sell to plaintiffs 1,501 bales of the cloth manufactured at their mills at the price of 6 annas and 1 annie per pound. By a third agreement dated 9th March, 1892, the defendants agreed to sell 2,500 bales of the cloth manufactured at their mills at the price of 6 annas and 1 annie per pound. They had refused to perform the two last-mentioned agreements, though the plaintiffs had been ready to perform them on their part. By reason of the breaches, the plaintiffs had sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 49,717-10 3. The defendants admitted that an agreement as mentioned in the plaint was entered into by them with Damodher Bhanjee alone. Under that agreement 471 bales were delivered to Damodher, on account of which a balance was due. In answer to Damodher's demand of delivery of the remaining bales, he was informed by a letter dated 2nd May, 1892, that, on paying the balance due on the bales already delivered, the remaining bales would be delivered on payment of the price thereof. Damodher never did adjust the account with or pay the balance due to the defendants, although he pretended to have done so.

His Lordship, in disposing of the suit, gave a decree for the plaintiff with costs. His Lordship held that the first contract was made between the defendants' and the plaintiffs' firm, and that there was no misjoinder of causes of action in the suit. The evidence as to the execution of those contracts was exceedingly strong, and there was no reason why persons like Govindjee Thakersey Mulji should give false evidence. The defendants had no evidence themselves that the contracts in question were not entered into on the days they bore the date except the evidence of what took place at a board meeting, which was not conclusive. The defendants' case merely rested on suspicion, but there was no evidence that Damodher and the plaintiffs had conspired together to prejudice the defendants. There might have been concealment or forgetfulness on Damodher's part, but nothing more. The judge thought the defendants should have called Damodher, and not left the plaintiffs to do so. There was also no real ground for holding that the contracts had been ante-dated, or that Damodher and the plaintiffs had conspired to commit a fraud on the defendants. Then, again, the prices mentioned in these contracts were not so very low, though the retail rate was perhaps very different from that at which persons would buy such a large amount as was represented by these contracts, which were very speculative transactions. The Court considered that it must look at the matter from Damodher's point of view, and it was admitted that Damodher consulted the weaving master Sorabjee, who said that, as these monthly statements show, sales at 6-1-12 and 6-1-16 would give a profit. It must be borne in mind that the mill had large stocks on hand, and that the manager advised selling off, and that the company were not bound to manufacture expressly for him. As to the first issue, the judge had no doubt the defendants did deliver all but the 130 bales in question, and said that the fact that the plaintiffs owed them, as they alleged, money on former deliveries, was no justification of the defendants' conduct in refusing to deliver those bales, and that they had by such refusal committed a clear breach of the contract. His Lordship remarked that it was clear that the plaintiffs did pay for the whole of the 471 bales, and that there was no evidence that anything was still owing on them, while the receipt, and the accounts clearly shewed that there had been an adjustment as contended for by the plaintiffs. The judge held that there had no doubt been an adjustment of the plaintiffs' account, and that the plaintiffs paid the balance found to be due from them on such adjustment. Damodher was in the office and was no doubt entitled to adjust the accounts. Plaintiffs could not be prejudiced by quarrels between Damodher and other agents. With reference to Ramdas and Dwarkadas Dhunji's statement that they had told the plaintiffs that Damodher had ceased to be an agent, the judge said he did not believe they did anything of the kind. The Court held that nothing was due to the defendants; and there was no evidence to show that the defendants had any claim against the plaintiffs. The issues as to damages were clearly proved. A decree was passed for the plaintiffs as above, with further interest on the Rs. 2,075 up to date, cost of the suit, and interest on the judgment at 5 per cent. per annum till payment.

(Befo re the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

ALLEGED DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

SHAVAKSHAH DHUNJEEBHOY VS. H. A. ACWORTH, MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE plaintiff brought this suit to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for malicious prosecution, unlawful arrest and detention in custody, and false imprisonment. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhai, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner. His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the case, gave a decree for the plaintiff, awarding him Rs. 500 as damages, with the costs of the suit.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram records a ghastly crime which has just been committed at the town of Balta, in Podolia. A young man who, when little more than child, went to America where he made a fortune, recently returned to Balta. His parents kept an in there, inn which he took up his quarters without informing them of his return. He proceeded to have a bath leaving all his money in charge of the landlady. Tempted by the largeness of the sum, the woman conceived the idea of murdering her lodger and appropriating his property. The young man meanwhile returned from his bath and went to bed, and she seizing the opportunity, murdered him with a kitchen knife while he slept, and then deposited the corpse in a cellar. The proprietor of the inn, who was absent while this tragedy was being enacted, returned home on the following day, when his wife informed him what she had done and took him into the cellar where the body lay concealed. On his way through the town, the father had heard of his son's return from America, and after a close scrutiny recognised the corpse as that of his own son, notwithstanding his changed appearance after many years' absence. The wretched woman had hardly looked at her visitor, and had murdered him without suspecting who he was. The unfortunate, father, who was overwhelmed by the horrible discovery, fell down dead on the spot, while the police who were informed of what had passed, immediately arrested the woman who is now in prison awaiting trial.

THE BANKING OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

THE Bill to amend the law in regard to the Banking of Bombay Municipal balances passed into law on Friday. The Bill has undergone considerable amendment since its introduction, and now stands as follows:—

Bill No. 1 of 1893.

A Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal government of the City of Bombay.

(As amended in Council on the 31st August, 1893.)

Whereas it is expedient to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893."

Amendment of Section 93.

2. In sub-clause of (i) clause (a) of section 93 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, for the words "in accordance with the terms heretofore prescribed," the following words shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, from the 31st December, 1892, substituted, *viz.*—"referred to."

Amendment of Section 94.

3. In Section 94 of the said Act, for the last five words therein, the following shall be and shall be deemed to have been, from 31st December, 1892, substituted, *viz.*—"nine thousand four hundred and ninety-eight."

Amendent of Sections 96 and 98.

4. (1). In sub-section (1) of Section 96 and in sub-section (2) of Section 98 of the said Act, for the words "to the officer or into the bank for the time being appointed to receive Government dues at Bombay," wherever they occur in the said sub-sections, there shall

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the trustees' meeting of 29th ultimo :—

Read letter from Lieut.-Colonel F. Firebrace, R. E., dated 21st August 1893, stating that Government has given him a little over two months' privilege leave from 15th instant, and requesting the trustees to allow him to be absent from their meetings during the period of his privilege leave.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from Mr. R. S. Campbell, dated London 10th August 1893, stating that his leave of six months has nearly expired and that it is not his immediate intention to return to Bombay, and requesting that he may be granted an extension of leave for six months to 24th February 1894.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 24th August 1893, reporting that Mr. Charles Cockburn Talbot, Assistant Dock Master of the P. and O. S. N. Co., was examined and found competent to perform the duties of a Special Dock Pilot for vessels of the P. and O. Co. to and from North of Cross Islands to the Company's Dock and *vice versa*, and recommending that Government be asked to issue the usual notification under section 3, sub-section 5, of the Indian Ports Act X, of 1889.

Resolution.—Government to be addressed accordingly.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd August 1893, forwarding plan showing the junction of the trustees main north and south road with the Ghorupdeo and Sewree Roads with the request that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to remove the drinking fountain marked A on plan to another site and to carry out the proposed widening of Ghorupdeo and Sewree Roads at this corner as well as the widening of a portion of Ghurupdeo Road coloured yellow, so as to complete these improvements by the time the trustees' new road will be ready for traffic, say five or six months hence. Read proceedings of the Land Committee stating that they are not convinced as to the necessity for moving the fountain A, but it is a point for the Municipal Commissioner to decide; that they concur in para. 2 of the Engineer's letter and that, in forwarding it to the Municipal Commissioner, the trustees should express the hope that the improvements referred to may be carried out so as to be completed simultaneously with the new Port Trust Road.

Resolution.—Extract paras. 1 to 3 of the Engineer's letter dated 3rd August 1893, down to the words "by the same time" should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal as regards the fountain. The trustees concur in the Engineer's suggestion, and hope the improvements to the Municipal road referred to may be carried out so as to be completed simultaneously with the new Port Trust Road.

Read letter from Messrs. Bulkley & Co., addressed to the Engineer, dated 25th August 1893, inquiring whether the Trustees can conveniently provide them with rooms for a work office in connection with Ballard Road Pier works in the Administrative Offices, and describing the accommodation required by them. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th August 1893, reporting that sufficient office room can be found by removing the book-binder and the Secretary's litho press to the basement of the north-west tower marked C on plan and stating that the cost of the fittings that would be necessary to meet Messrs. Bulkley & Co.'s requirements should be borne by them.

Resolution.—The accommodation may be made available during the construction of the work and terminable at a month's notice at a rent of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Read letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., dated 26th July 1893, submitting, for the approval of the Trustees, amended plans showing the proposed arrangement of their bulk oil installation at Bombay and the proposed system of drainage, &c., with a copy of a letter from Mr. Abrahams, their Engineer, explaining all the most important details. Read letter from Mr. Abrahams, dated 10th June 1893, above refered to. Read letter from the Trustees' Engineer, dated 7th August 1893, reporting on the plans and making certain suggestions.

Resolution.—The plans will, under the new rule, as amended and passed, require the approval of Government which Messrs. Graham & Co. will have to obtain. They may be returned with the Trustees' approval subbject to effect being given to the suggestions made in the Engineer's report.

Messrs. Graham & Co. were informed on 19th April 1893 that the tanks should be as efficiently protected from lightning as is laid down in the Government regulations for magazines.

Read letter from the Acting Docks Superintendent, No. 5511, dated 28th August 1893, reporting that Mr. T. Rogers Rean, Deputy Docks Superintendent, died of acute dysentery on the 26th instant.

Resolution.—The Trustees have received this intelligence with much regret.

Submitted accounts for the year ended 31st March 1893, which have been duly audited and passed by the Government Auditors.

Resolution.—The accounts should be published.

The following papers were laid on the table :—Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 214, dated 22nd August 1893, directing that the Government of India should be informed of the reports from the several Port Trusts regarding the appointments of the Engineer Officers of the Royal Indian Marine in the Port Trusts in the Bombay Presidency pointing out that the post of Surveyor to the port of Bombay is not open to these officers as the dual qualification of Engineer and Shipwright is necessary for that post, and the latter qualification cannot be obtained in India.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 25th Aug. 1893.	For week ending 25th Aug. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	16	15
" " out of " ..	16	13
" transported	4	7
" attended to	1	...
" warped	1	...

Statement of vessels using Port Trust Docks :—

A PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	4	8
" left	3	7
" remaining in dock	8	12

B VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	4
" left	8	5
" remaining in dock	8	11

C MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 26th Aug., 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
s s Sabarmati	1,014	2 days
s s Kaveri	872	2 days

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Aug. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E St G Kaye, B
Mr J H Lane, B
Mr E A Kendall, B
Mr C J Stuart, M
Lt-Col E Lloyd, ISC
Lt-Col J L Meyer, ISC
Capt G S Kerrich, ISC
Capt A Wallace, ISC
Capt J R C Colvin, ISC
Sub-Condr T J Macdonald, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E P Chapman, BCS, 6 mos
Mr G W Place, BCS, 7 days
Mr A B Kennedy, B, 16 days
Mr W R Monks, B, extended to 2 years, MC
Mr R L Hennessy, B, 1 mo
Mr J E Kirby, B, 6 mos
Mr R A E Castle, B, 7 days
Col B Blood, CBRE, 14 days
Lieut-Col H A Vincent, ISC, 37 days
Lieut-Col F H Jackson, ISC 2 mos
Capt W A Tindall, B, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A L P Tucker, BCS
Mr W C Bennett, BCS
Mr J Copeland, B
Mr J R Swinden, B
Mr L V Luke, B
Mr A E Wild, B
Mr J Tait, B
Mr H W Bliss, CIE, MCS
Mr J Traill, M
Mr C E G Crawford, Be CS
Col J Pennycuick, MRE
Col F W Buller, M Cav
Col A Chaplin, M Cav
Lt-Col H B Abbott, CIE, ISC
Lt-Col W Hailes, ISC
Lt-Col W H Meiklejohn, CM, ISC
Major G F Francis, ISC
Major F S Gwatkin, ISC
Major S R Rawlinson, DSO, ISC
Capt A W T Gwatkin, ISC
Capt F H Kelly, BRE
Lt R T Crichton, ISC
Lt M E Nuttall, ISC
Lt J McD Baird, ISC
Lt T S Young, ISC
Lt W B Young, ISC
Lt R V Davidson, ISC
Lt F H Pigou, ISC
Lt W L Davidson, ISC
Lt F Bruce, ISC
Lt W L Malcolm, ISC
Lt W S C Bland, BRA
Surg-Col E O Tandy, B
Surg-Lt-Col Hugh Johnstone, MD
Surg-Major A R W Sedgefield, B

Mr. Labouchere enters into libel actions with a light heart. It really does not matter to him (says a contemporary) how verdicts go. For many years he has set aside a portion of the profits of *Truth* as a sinking fund for the defence of libel actions, and it is said to amount to something like £60,000.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The announcement that Krupp at Essen has succeeded in perfecting an alloy of nickel and iron, giving equal tenacity for 30 per cent., less weight than steel, will probably lead to the rapid introduction of quick-firers for field artillery, and the Power that is first to recognise the fact will gain greater relative advantage over its competitors than did the Prussians when they introduced the breechloader for infantry

THE LEWIS-WALTON BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

The hearing of this case was resumed on Tuesday before the First Sub-Judge of Alipur. The case for the plaintiff, having closed at the previous hearing and the defence not calling any witnesses, Mr. Hyde, on behalf of the defendant, addressed the court. He opened by stating that he was placed at a disadvantage from not having heard the opening of Mr. Apcar, who, he had no doubt, had referred to all the correspondence which he brought forward and had done his best to excite sympathy for the plaintiff and to prejudice his client. The one main question in the case was, What damage had this lady suffered? Before going into the facts and calling attention to the main points in the evidence, he desired to state that this was a class of cases which was very much discouraged at home, and he thought he was correct in saying that in 1889 a Bill was introduced for the purpose of putting an end to actions of this kind.

Mr. Apcar, who was for the plaintiff, objected to Counsel making statements like these, which were not relevant. They must take the law as it stood.

The Court: He is showing how these matters are viewed by the Legislature.

Mr. Hyde, continuing, said that he would put it that actions of this kind were being discouraged.

Mr. Apcar said that Counsel had no right to make these statements. There was nothing except his own statement to show that these actions were discouraged, and the fact that the Bill alluded to by his learned friend had been withdrawn showed that they were not discouraged. All his honour ought to look at was the law as it stood.

Mr. Hyde said that section 73 of the Contract Act related to damages, and this action was for breach of an agreement or contract. After reading this section, Mr. Hyde said that his learned friend had referred to "Sedgwick on Damages." This was an American textbook, and no doubt a book which was looked up to, to some extent, but when they found it relying upon American cases, it was certainly no authority in this country. Wounded feelings or wounded pride had nothing to do with the present case. It seemed to him that a great deal in this case was due not so much to blighted affections or wounded pride or lacerated feeling, but due to a desire to punish the defendant. Counsel cited a case reported in Mayne, page 458. Action for breach of promise should be considered as actions for breach of contract. In this case the breach was admitted, and the only question was as to damages. There could be no doubt that if this marriage was carried out, very much happiness could not have resulted. Damages ought to be governed with a due regard to the station in life of the parties, and this view was to be found in Mayne.

Mr. Apcar observed that this did not seem to be the law now, because the passage referred to by his learned friend was not in the last edition.

Mr. Hyde could not at the moment find it, and referred his honour to a case in Carrington and Payne, page 589, and the reason he cited the case was because it bore out his statement that the defendant's position was very material as showing what would have been the plaintiff's position in society if the match had not been broken off. He cited cases from various authorities in which damages varying from £150 to £500 had been awarded on a consideration of the position of the parties, and the use he desired to make of some of the cases cited was to show that disinclination was an element to be taken into consideration in arriving at the damages. There was evidence of disinclination in this case, and the plaintiff had also said that she would have given him his liberty under different circumstances. That the engagement was broken off by that telegram which is said to have caused wounded feelings was a circumstance which ought not to be taken into consideration, and in saying this he was not seeking to make out that the defendant had acted in a proper way, but this was an action which should be viewed as an ordinary breach of contract, and it did not matter much in what way an agreement was broken off. The plaintiff said that it was not so much for the reason that the contract was broken off as because of the way in which it was broken off that she came to this Court. This was an element which he submitted his honour could not properly take into consideration any more than he could in an ordinary case of breach of contract for delivery of goods grant increased damages if the agreement was broken off in a curt or summary way. The question of lacerated feelings on which his learned friend would no doubt dwell and ask a price to be paid for it, was out of the question. There were no lacerated feelings in this case. In the majority of the cases reported in which large damages were awarded his honor would almost invariably find seduction and improper conduct. Excessive damages were also sometimes given in cases in which people of undoubted high birth were concerned. There was a case in which £10,000 were awarded, but this was a matter in which an actress sought to recover damages from an Earl. In the present case the defendant was simply a subaltern in receipt of a small salary and heavily involved in debt.

Mr. Apcar objected to this statement as there was no evidence that he was heavily in debt.

Mr. Hyde, continuing, said that after making allowance his client's actual salary was a little over Rs. 310 per mensem and on this he had to support himself in the position of an officer. His honour would see what this lady's position would have been for a great many years having regard to this fact. In this case there was no great difference between the position of the parties. This action was not a *bona fide* one, but for the purpose solely and purely of doing him as much harm as possible. A great deal of capital was sought to be made out of the correspondence which passed in this case, but it was clear that the defendant did not throw the slightest slur upon the plaintiff's character.

Counsel then read some of the letters put in, and said that looking at the case in the light of the correspondence, it appeared plain that she was actuated by a desire to severely punish him by recovering heavy damages. The letters subsequent to the telegram were contrite, and some of them were like letters of apology.

The Court: This was after he heard that she contemplated an action for damages.

Counsel submitted that his honor could not come to the conclusion that any of these letters were prompted by the fact that he knew that the plaintiff was bringing an action. He was not seeking to get out of any reasonable liability, or trying to make out that in what he had done he had acted rightly and properly towards this young lady, whom he admitted having injured. A great deal would be made, and very properly no doubt, out of the fact that at the time of the breaking of this engagement, he must have been engaged; but his honor would have to take into consideration the other fact that if the marriage had been carried out, it would have turned out to be far from a happy one. He submitted that this ought not to be considered in assessing the damages, and it ought not to be a reason for awarding excessive damages. It was not an element to be taken into consideration in estimating the damages that this young lady had suffered, because it was in consequence of conduct subsequent to the breach which had nothing to do with the breach itself. Even putting it at its highest, only the present position of the plaintiff should be considered, and what she lost by reason of the engagement having been broken off and not her injured feeling or wounded affections. No doubt, if this case were tried by a jury, these matters would be put forward for the purpose of exciting prejudice on the one hand and sympathy on the other, but his honor would know how to deal with it. The plaintiff had admitted that defendant had always treated her with kindness, and there was no allegation of improper conduct. The only thing was the broken engagement. With regard to the money, the £60 which the plaintiff said she had expended on account of her trousseau, Counsel submitted that it was a very unusual thing for people to provide themselves with an outfit until close on to the marriage. She had spent a considerable portion of this money in clothing, which she was now wearing, and she was provided in this respect for a considerable time to come. It was for the other side to show that the defendant was liable for the whole of this money, which amounted to about Rs. 1,000. He submitted that she was not justified in incurring this expenditure at the time, and it should not be taken into consideration, as most, if not all of the things, were with her and would be of use to her for a considerable time to come. It had been given to her for a different purpose, but she had chosen to spend a portion of the money in a way that she was not authorised to do, and the payment of her passage money was not damages which she was entitled to. There was another point which he desired to allude to. Plaintiff admitted that she considered the letters received from defendant of value, and therefore refused to return them and he also asked for the return of his presents, which were also not given up. He thought he was justified in saying that in cases of this sort where an engagement was broken off, it was usual that any presents given in contemplation of matrimony should be returned to the giver, at least those that were capable of being returned. Although there was no legal liability, it was looked upon in society as the proper and right thing to do. His honor had it in evidence that she did not return them, nor did she return the letters, which she considered of value; but what value they could be to her after she had been, as she alleged, treated in this way he failed to see. She said that it was for purposes of this suit. Was not that an indication as to what influences had been at work in instituting this suit? No one could attempt to excuse the way, in which the defendant had broken off this engagement, and the only thing one could say was this, that apparently, so far as one could judge from his character, from the nature of the correspondence, from the facts that were known or were in evidence, that he was not a man who could be looked upon as one possessing sound common sense. One could not help thinking that if he had acted with common sense he would not have thus broken off the engagement. Anybody with some experience in the world would have acted in a very different way. The only thing that could be complained of was that this engagement was broken off in this summary way. What then were the damages to which she was entitled? It was clear that she was not entitled to damages for injured feelings, or for the way in which the engagement was broken off, but for the breaking off itself. She stated that she and she alone had instituted this case; but it was perfectly clear from the letters he had referred to and from the mercenary value she put upon the letters when she refused to return them (and this she stated in that letter full of anguish in which she said 'you'll have to pay for it") that Mr. Connew and her other friends had instigated her to take this course and were desiring to punish him.

Mr. Apcar said that there was no suggestion that these words referred to a contemplated action for damages. She said "you have dealt me a death blow and you'll have to pay for it." It was monstrous to say that she meant it for rupees, annas, and pice.

Mr. Hyde considered himself at liberty to put any construction he liked upon this passage which it was capable of bearing. Mr. Apcar would have his turn, when he could put what construction he thought proper upon those words. Reading that letter in any way, reading that coupled with Mr. Connew's letter, and reading that with the evidence of the plaintiff, his honor could have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion, that "penalty" meant the penalty contemplated by the section under which the suit was instituted. It was idle to say that she did not contemplate the penalty in this section at that time, because she admitted in her evidence that the value she put upon the letters was the value for the purposes of this suit.

Mr. Apcar said that this was a line which had never been foreshadowed, and he would in consequence have to reply very strongly.

Mr. Hyde contended that this line had been foreshadowed. He had no doubt that there would be a tirade of language used by his learned friend about the base defence raised by this gentleman. He was not afraid of Mr. Apcar replying very strongly. He submitted that it was a perfectly proper defence, and one which he was bound to take.

Mr. Apcar said that this was a perfectly new case.

Mr. Hyde said that reading the letter of the 16th of February with that letter, the only construction that could be put upon it was that the penalty in the lady's mind was the one which she was now enforcing. Counsel then read the letter, which runs as follows :—

[Oh Herbert, Herbert what have you done, you cruel, heartless boy. I have just received my death blow, for which I fear you will have to pay the penalty. The news of your proposal to Miss Boyce has just reached me, and seems to be the talk of Calcutta. You are the only Lieutenant Walton in Cawnpore, and she is the only Miss Boyce. She will know in a day or so, if she does not already know, of your engagement to me of a year's standing. Are you a coward dear boy, as well as being false to a girl who has been so true to you. Surely, you must be, or why have you not written. You have hitherto led me to believe that money matters prevented you from marrying me, and now it seems that they are not to prevent you marrying another. But then I suppose she as money, which this poor broken-hearted girl has not. And then she is much younger than you are: I am a little older, Herbert. Herbert! Tell me truly, I implore you, is this true or not? Is it possible for my darling to have ceased to love his true and faithful girl, whom you have sworn by words and letter never to give up. Oh, dear, dear boy, are you to part like this after all you have said? Oh! God! I shall never forget this week. I see now why you have kept me all these days in such terrible agony. It is because you cannot explain yourself. Oh dear! Oh dear! How has all this happened. Can you believe it possible of yourself, that only on Thursday morning (just one week ago) you wrote: 'I will never give you up—you and sonny are my first thoughts!' and again 'although you are the cause of my split with my family, don't think that this will make any difference in my love for you.' And then on Monday, only a few days after, you sent me that heart-breaking telegram. Oh! darling, did you propose at once to her, as soon as you thought yourself free, which of course you know are not? How can you consider yourself so when you have been so cruel as to keep me without one single line? Oh! Herbert, why has God blessed you with this dear loving babe, whom you are so cruelly tearing away from one who has learned to love him so dearly. You have no love for him or me to wish to part us now. Darling, I would rather he died here in my loving arms than that you should take him from me to give to another. Oh! Herbert, how can you? I am too stunned and heart-broken to write another word. Am I ever to hear from you again. God bless you and help you to think well before you throw away the love of a true and ever faithful girl. Once more God bless you my darling and forgive you for what you are doing is the prayer of your loving, heart-broken, little Lill.]

Counsel did not propose to go through the whole of the evidence, as it was still very fresh in his honor's mind; and the only points which he had to submit were those on which he relied. As he had already stated, it was perfectly clear that the defendant had never sought to repudiate any liability, and the only question was what amount of damages was to be awarded? And this was to be assessed according to the loss sustained by her by reason of the marriage being broken off. This was the only question which his honour had to seriously consider—the question of wounded pride, blighted affections and lacerated feelings being one of very small moment if taken into consideration at all. He had already addressed the Court with regard to the plaintiff's position, and in considering this element it would be necessary to take into account the fact that defendant was subaltern on a little over Rs. 300 a month: to keep himself as became an officer and to keep his child who was growing in years.

Mr. Apcar: "And his wife." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hyde: I was not aluding to the wife. (Laughter.) If my learned friend will continue interrupting me I must ask the Court to call him to order.

Mr. Apcar: No need of that. I only thought you had forgotten the wife. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Hyde sarcastically: It is very kind of my learned friend to remind me, and in thinking that I had forgotten the wife. I submit that this shows the way in which this case is being pressed against the defendant. Continuing, he said that the position of the defendant was to be taken into consideration, however much it may be the desire of these people or of anybody else to punish the defendant. This was not a question which would have to be considered. His honor would remember that the "penalty" which was claimed was Rs. 10,000. When in all that was human, could one expect a man like the defendant to pay a sum of Rs. 10,000, or anything approaching it, having regard to his salary and expenses, coupled with the fact that he was in debt? After making the necessary payments there would be very little left to support him in the position of a subaltern, and if he had married the plaintiff there would be very little left to support his wife. He must not be understood to say that the plaintiff was not entitled to some damages, but his honor would take these facts into consideration, and not award a sum that would hang like a mill-stone round the defendant's neck for the rest of his existence, and he trusted that his honor would not give half or even a-quarter of that sum. He must not consider what position the defendant might attain if the distant future, nor must he consider the very remote possibility of his rising or being promoted. The man might possibly have died after marrying the plaintiff, and what would have been her position then? He asked his honor to seriously take all these facts into consideration, and not to award an excessive sum, and he would further pray that his honor would order the payment to be made by small monthly instalments. He had no doubt that his learned friend would get up and address the Court heaping violent abuse upon his client. He had already indicated this. He would also attempt to make capital out of the evidence put forward on the defence raised. In conclusion, he prayed that in assessing damages, proportionate costs might be allowed.

Mr. Apcar said that owing to the line which his learned friend had adopted in his address, and which had quite taken him by surprise, it would be his duty to reply at some length, and to point out in what way this new line adopted affected the case.

His honor at this stage adjourned the further hearing.

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MR. D. NAOROJI, M.P., ON THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

A RIDICULOUS THEORY.

In view of the very serious condition of things now prevailing in Bombay, writes a Commissioner, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, any light thrown on the religious disturbances by one who is intimately familiar with the place and its people seemed likely to be welcome. Accordingly, on Saturday (12th ultimo) he says somewhere about midday, I called at the National Liberal Club, and sent in my card to Mr. D. Naoroji, M.P., for Central Finsbury. Mr. Naoroji received me very courteously in the really magnificent reading-room of the club, and then, with a view to more privacy, took me into the drawing-room adjoining. Here I was soon ensconced in a luxurious lounge chair, which commanded a view outside of the back of the Metropole. I turned from this, however, to gaze upon the member for Central Finsbury, who beamed benignly and inquiringly on me through his spectacles.

"You have read about these sad troubles at Bombay, Mr. Naoroji?" said I. "We thought that from your intimate acquaintance with the city you might be able to tell us something likely to interest our readers, if you will be so kind."—"In any case," said Mr. Naoroji, "I hope they will deal firmly and promptly with the disturbers of the peace and show that rioting will not be permitted. I don't want to say anything that would embarrass the authorities or foment further trouble."

"But they won't see this interview till it's all over."—"Ah, but anything I say will be telegraphed to Bombay."

"I assumed Mr. Naoroji that I would use great tact and discretion in rendering his views.

"In every place in the world," resumed the Member for Central Finsbury, "there is always one set of men who are fanatical—I don't know how to describe it exactly—in the lower classes principally, whether they are Parsees, Hindoos, Christians, or Mahomedans, it dozen't matter."

"Ignorant but devout folk?"—"This is confined to the lower classes. Educated Mahomedans and Hindoos are opposed to it."

"They get on pretty well together ordinarily?"—"There is

NOT ANY VERY GENERAL ANTIPATHY

between Hindoos and Mahomedans. There is no such thing as always hating each other. When their holidays happen together they don't agree." Here Mr. Naoroji made a remark about a "deeper cause," but the sense of responsibility under which he was obviously labouring prevented him from developing the idea. He continued, however, in this wise :

"First of all, with regard to race, there is no such thing as a racial dividing line. The difference is not the growth of many centuries. The present Mahommedans are—the bulk of them—converted Hindoos. The descendants of the invading Mahommendans from the North-West muster a very small number. The best proof of that is that the Mahommedans speak the same language as the Hindoos, and they live ordinarily in good feeling with each other."

"Now, as to Bombay especially."—"There are different dialects spoken in every part of the Presidency and the Mahommendans of each district speak the dialect of that district just as the Hindus. I say this merely to show that the members of the two religions in Bombay are racially one and the same."

"Do they live together, in the same houses and streets, as people of different sects in England?—"Not in the same house, and there are some streets entirely Mahommedan and some entirely Hindoo."

"Therefore," I remarked, "the line of demarcation between sects is greater than it is here? Perhaps, however, our people take religion less seriously than yours?"—"Yes, that is so," returned Mr. Naoroji; "but in the time of Mary, Elizabeth, and Charles I. it was just the same with you in point of fanaticism. I am convinced, however, that among the Mahommedans and Hindoos the spirit of toleration is growing."

"They are getting sceptical?" I ventured to put in.—"They have not yet advanced," continued Mr. Naoroji "as far as to look at religious questions from the paint of view of the English or advanced European nations. But still, look at the way the Jews are now treated in Russia!"

"That is partially economical in origin," I said—"So is this; your administration is impoverishing in its effects."

"What are those Hindoo temples like?"—"Like your churches. They have their idols and so on, which are regarded by the Hindoos as very sacred."

FORMER RIOTS

"Do you know anything about former riots?"—"Well, in 1851, there was the same kind of riot?"

"Were you in Bombay then?"—"Yes."

"Please tell me about it."—"It was in this way," said Mr. Naoroji. "A Parsee editor published a portrait of Mahommed in his paper. The Mahommedans had a double objection to it. In the first place, portraits and immages are in their belief irreligious; and then they thought that the portrait was in some way offensive. So, just as at present, they met in Jumma-Musjid, and rushed out in the same way in large numbers to attack the Parsees. The first day of this riot the Government acted vigorously and put it down in a very short time."

"That was the wise course." I observed.

"But for some reason or another, the same vigour was not kept up for three or four days afterwards, and so an impression got abroad, I think, that there was some weakness on the side of the Government towards the Mahommedans. That had the effect, you see, of making the Mahommedans rather bold to break out into these riots."

"And did they break out again?—"They did break out in 1874, and again it was against the Parsees."

"Were you there?"—"No, I was not then in Bombay."

"Have there been any since?"—"No, not in Bombay."

THE HOLY DAYS.

"What are these holy days?"—"Well," said Mr. Naoroji, looking at the *Times* telegram, "they say here 'Mahommedan prayer day'; but the Mahommedans have many prayer days. As to the Hindoo holy day, the *Times* correspondent calls it 'Divsara.' But it should be 'Dassara,' if it's the one I'm thinking of; but they change so much with the reference to the lunar days."

"And what may 'Dassara' signify?"—"It is the holy day of the warriors of old times. On this day they went on their warlike expeditions."

"Is it sacred to any god?"—"All these holy days, observed Mr, Naoroji, "are more or less sacred to some god or another. Their mythology is very complicated."

SACRED BUILDINGS AND TOPOGRAPHY.

"What does musjid mean?"—"It is Hindoo for mosque."

"And this Jumma-Musjid is a fine building?"—"Yes; it is, in fact, the principal mosque in Bombay, situated in the middle of the city. Round about and close to it you have Hindoo quarters and streets and Mahomedan shops. Ah," went on Mr. Naoroji, "the *Times* correspondent is wrong here. 'Bhendy Bazaar' is not in a suburb of Bombay; it is in the very centre of the native town and the chief Mahommedan quarters."

"The telegrams say that the Mahommedans mustered for the attack in the Jumma-Musjid. I suppose its proximity to the Hindoo quarter would account for the annoyance to the worshippers from the 'tomtoming?'"—"I don't think they would hear the noise in Jumma-Musjid. It is so large and strongly built. There is nothing surprising in 2,000 Mahommedans gathering there. It would hold more I should think."

"Four or five thousand?"—"Very possibly."

"Then the trouble began elsewhere?"—"Yes at one of the other musjids. Of course the Mahommedans would be very much exasperated by a loud noise interrupting them when at prayer. They are very devout. In the Jumma-Musjid they go through their religious exercises with the regularity of a regiment."

"Are they better or worse morally—the Hindoos and Mahommedans, I mean—than our own people?"—"According to my own experience," replied Mr. Naoroji, "every community has its good and bad men. The Mahommedans and Hindoos are not worse than others. Each religion has its own good moral effect on its followers."

I was here minded to repeat "From Greenland's Icy Mountains;" but I restrained myself. Mr. Naoroji went on :—

"The Hindoos are not a proselytizing people. Indeed, you can't become a Hindoo. You must be born one. Therefore, if their anger is aroused, it is on the defensive side, when their own customs are interfered with. Their religion is hereditary."

MR. NAOROJI'S DEDUCTIONS.

"You, of course, are a Parsee, Mr. Naoroji, and so as much an outsider as an Anglo-Saxon?"—"I am a Parsee; but then we have been in India as long as you have been in England. And you know, I think, these troubles would not occur if the English were not out of touch with the natives.

The *Daily News*, (Aug. 14) says:—There is scarcely a large town in India in which the periodical ceremonials of Hindoos and Mahommedans are not attended by the risk of riot. When riots do happen, they are usually put down without any great difficulty. But on this occasion the guardians of the peace have found their task too hard for them; and since Thursday last Bombay, "the beautiful," the third city in the Empire, and one of the best governed municipalities in it, has been the scene of a series of pitched battles.

The *Standard* (Aug. 14) :—To what extent Bombay has been injuriously affected by new-fashioned theories of administration, and how for the present disorders may be traced to a partial transfer of authority from European to native hands, it would be difficult to say. For obvious reasons, it is only right and proper that the leading inhabitants of a thriving commercial port and centre of trade should take a prominent part in the work of government. This has always been admitted, and natives of position have for years past been members of the Municipal Corporation, sat as Judges in the High Court, and made speeches in the Legislative Council. Nowhere in India have Indians shown a greater capacity for public affairs, and nowhere have they co-operated more cordially or more efficiently with Englishmen both in business and politics. Here, in the Venice of the East, if nowhere else in our Indian Empire, Europeans and Asiatics meet on something like equal terms. But, of late years, we are inclined to think, the policy of advancing the native to responsible posts, and of selecting men, moreover, not because they have proved themselves capable but because they have satisfied some educational test, has been carried, both in Bombay and elsewhere, to dangerous lengths.

The *Times*, (Aug. 14) :—For these riots, and for the excesses with which they have been marked, it seems certain that some unusual causes must have been at work. Nor is it difficult to discover what these causes may have been. There has been of late a strong religious revival among the Hindoos, and it has taken a remarkable form. Their sacred animal is the cow, and since Mahommedans kill cows without scruple, occasion has been taken by fanatical Hindoo missionaries to stir up among their people the feelings of anger and indignation which such an offence is thought to warrant. On the Mahommedan side, too, there have been discontent and dissatisfaction, which have served to embitter them against the Hindoos. The Mahommedan can never forget that his race and creed were once dominant in India. To the rule of the stranger he can submit, but to be under subjection to those who were his subjects in old days is more than he can patiently endure. This, however, is the result which the modern system of competitive examinations is now tending to bring about. It is a system suited to the Hindoo.

The *Daily Telegraph*, (Aug. 14.) writes :—There is no political inspiration at all in these periodical embullitions, and only respect and gratitude is felt by the native populations when all is over towards the strong arm of the Government. Of course it does not do to allow the flame to burn too long or too dangerously; but in Bombay on the present occasion the rival mobs appear to have got "out of hand" to a deplorable extent, and it will have to be explained why, in such a city, with such ample forces presumably at the disposal of Lord Harris, so much mutual bloodshed has been allowed to disgrace and disturb Bombay. It is not clear how the mischief began.

The St. *James's Gazette*, (Aug. 14.) :—"Now Pagett, M.P., was a liar;" but the constituents of Pagett, M.P., must be dull indeed if they cannot see where that gentleman's proposal would lead us. It may be questioned, indeed, whether the mischief legislators and politicians of his kidney have already done is infinitesimal. To appoint native magistrates and institute trial by jury were pretty things and quite in accordance with the spirit of the age, the notions of a philanthropic Liberal Peer, and the instincts of a young Oxford legal Member of Council. It was all very pretty indeed; but unfortunately it does not always work well. English readers can understand now that a son of Islam does not care to have his little disputes with an unbeliver settled by a well-read Baboo, and that the serene atmosphere of the jury-box is not always conductive to a good understanding between the two peoples. The English civilian is probably less learned and no cleverer than the Bengalee who would work his way up to the highest administrative posts, if Pagett, M.P., had his way. But the English civilian's authority is, if not acceptable to all, at least always endurable; the putting of power into the hand of the Hindoo means revolt and blood-shed. It is very deplorable, no doubt, that such antiquated national feelings should exist in these days of progress; but it is just as well for us to recognise that they *do* exist. Let us reflect for one moment on the state in which Bombay and the surrounding country would be in at this moment if the Executive were native officials at the disposal of a scientifically elected native body. Let us reflect—and take warning.

A TERIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A TRAIN OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

The quietest spot in the Taff Valley in South Wales was on Saturday evening (August 12) the scene of a terrible railway accident, which resulted in the death of 12 persons and serious injury to 23 and minor injuries to at least 30 more. Six coaches of the afternoon train upon the main line of the Taff Vale Railway were thrown down an embankment at least 60 to 70 feet deep, some of them being smashed like matchwood while others rolled over and over until they lay embedded wheels up ina ditch on the side of a field. The 4-30 p.m. train from Pontypridd to Cardiff, comprised 15 coaches and two vans, four of the coaches belonging to the Cambrian Railway Company and the remainder to the Taff Vale Railway. All seems to have gone on well until nearly a mile had been traversed below Treforest Station, when, it seems from the accounts of passengers and railway officials, there were indications that one or more of the Cambrain coaches, which formed the front portion of the train, had got off the rails. The carriages jolted fearfully, and, as one of the passengers dessribed it, jumped almost like horses. The driver, noticing that something had happend, endeavoured to pull up. He found that the engine had become disconnected from the carriages, and that he was powerless to stop the train in the usual distance. All happened in a few seconds. The front part of the train fairly leaped over the top of the embankment, and then rolled over to the bottom. One carriage actually rolled over another, and the Cambrian carriages, which remained about half-way downparted asunder. Some of the passengers marvellously escaped from the coaches, which were smashed to atoms. In a short time there were thousands of people gathered in the fields below. Many worked to extricate those who were buried beneath the wreckage. The driver of the engine went on to Cardiff as fast as possible to give in formation, to get beds prepared in the infirmary, and have medical men and ambulance assistance sent up. The work of clearing the wreckage was conducted with all due speed, but it was 7 o'clock before the whole of the injured and the dead bodies were recovered. The injured were sent by train to the Cardiff Infirmary, and the dead conveyed to the mortuary at Pontypridd.

Several theories are put forward to account for this terrible accident. An experienced Taff Vale Railway servant states that about 300 yards above the spot where the accident occurred there are "V" points, and his opinion is that the jerk given to the carriage in going over these points caused one of the springs of one of the luggage vans to slip away. This would be quite sufficient to throw the van off the line, and there are plenty of indications that it left the rails at the spot where the "V" points are.

By Monday morning 14th ultimo almost all the wreckage had been cleared and the line put in good working order.

An inquest was opened on Monday afternoon at Pontypridd. Formal evidence of identification was given, and the proceedings were adjourned.

The Government inquiry into the disaster was held by Major Marindin at Cardiff on Tuesday 15th ultimo. A good deal of evidence was taken, the principal witness being William Thurston, the driver of the train, who said he had been in the service of the company for 27 years, and a driver for over 13 years. He had been accustomed to this line the whole time. On leaving Treforest he ran at his usual speed, and on passing the foot-bridge he was going about 30 miles an hour. Just by the foot-brid ge he felt a knock on the left-hand side. Looking round he saw the brake van off the road. He at one shut off steam, and was about to apply the continuous brake, when he saw that it would not do, because he would pull the train up too suddenly. He considered it better to try and keep the van straight. He put on steam and shut it off again, and he succeeded twice in keeping the carriage straight. The third time he found the couplings were disconnected, and the train went over the bank at once. He backed towards the train and put out all the jacks and bars he had there, and then went to Cardiff for assistance. He examined his engine immediately after stopping, and found everything apparently all right. After he got into the engine-sheds, however, he found the spring on the left turning couple wheel was missing. The spring link was fractured. If there had been a slight crack or flaw in the spring link he could not have detected it. The engine was a good running one, and he had driven it on and off for two or three years.

Evidence was also given as to the engine being in apparently good condition when taken out of the engine-sheds on the day of the accident, and as to the carriages of both companies being in the best possible condition.

The following are among recently proved wills :—General Sir Lothian Nicholson, £8,298; Mr. Thomas Fuller Maitland, £45,574; Mr. George Scott, £11,852; Mr. Thomas Drew, £52,624; Mr. George Saunders, £4,010; Mr. Henry Harris, £7,823; Mr. G. Lipscombe, £77,000; Dame Loiusa Melville Fraser, £

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Aug. 11, in answer to Sir C. Dilke, Mr. G. Russell said: The forthcoming statement exhibiting the moral and materiel progress of India will, according to previous custom, review the progress of the past ten years. It therefore takes longer to prepare than the usual yearly statements. It will be presented to Parliament soon after the end of December next.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES BILL.

Sir A. Hayter asked whether it was the intention of the Government to deal with the despatch received that day from Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy of India, and whether the India Office was going to modify the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill in conformity with the views expressed by the Viceroy—Mr. G. Russell said he had had no opportunity of consulting the Secretary of State since the despatch was received. The views of the Government of India would be carefully weighed, though he might add that they were in consonance with those favoured by the Secretary of State, who only consented rather reluctantly to an alteration in the bill in order that it might pass through another place.

THE DEFENCES OF RANGOON.

In answer to Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Russell said: Only two 10-in. guns were ordered for the Rangoon defences; of these one is now there, but will be removed, no doubt, shortly; the other is at Bombay in reserve. The Government of India decided last year that guns of this calibre were not required for Rangoon, the defence of which was sufficiently provided for by the remainder of the armament fixed for that port. These two 10-in. guns constitute only a portion of the defences.

COOLIE IMMIGRANTS IN THE WEST INDIES.

In reply to Mr. A. H. Smith (for Mr. Gilliat), Mr. G. Russell said: Surg.-Major Deane Comins, Protector of Immigrants at Calcutta, was instructed by the Government of India in the early part of the year 1891 to proceed on an official visit to the British and foreign Colonies in the West Indies, and to report upon the condition of the coolie immigrants in those Colonies. On April 15 last the Government of India telegraphed that the reports on the West Indies were promised at the end of the following month, and that no time would be lost in sending them on receipt. The reports have not yet been received by the Secretary of State. The delay has been caused by Dr. Comins's duties as Inspector-General of Gaols leaving him little leisure for the preparation of his reports.

COOLIES IN ASSAM.

In answer to Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. G. Russell said: The attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn to the report of the judgment delivered by Justices Prinsep and Trevelyan, of the Calcutta High Court, which relates to a tea garden, situated, not in Assam, but in the Dooars, where the Inland Emigration Acts are not in force. Full provision is made by these Acts for the efficient inspection of tea gardens, and for the lodgment of complaints by coolies in districts where they are in operation. The condition of the coolies in Assam has recently been the subject of a protracted investigation by the Government of India, and certain amendments of the Inland Emigration Act have consequently been passed by the Legislative Council. The general result of the investigation has, however, been to show that the condition of the labourers on tea gardens is superior to that of the masses in the districts from which they emigrate. It does not appear to the Secretary of State that it is necessary at present to have another inquiry, but the attention of the Government will be called in reference to this case to the necessity of enforcing a thoroughly efficient inspection. If any breach of the law is committed by interference with the liberty of the coolies, either in Assam or elsewhere, the offender, as shown by the result of the case of Mr. George Murray, referred to in my hon. friend's question, is liable to conviction and punishment.—In answer to Sir J. Gorst, Mr. G. Russell said there was no objection to lay the correspondence relating to the Assam tea gardens, and the alterations made in the law referred to, on the table of the House.

HINDU TEMPLES.

Mr. Snape asked the Under-Secretary of State for India on the 14th ult. whether the Secretary of State for India was aware that the notification, No. 927A, of April 8, 1893, issued by the Government of the North-West Provinces, still left the municipality of Benares the power to tax certain Hindu temples for local rates; was the Secretary of State aware that clause 1 of section 63 of Act IV. of 1884, passed by the Madras Government, defined the law with respect to the rating of temples; that since that date the various Administrations had all passed Acts and resolutions in conformity with the Madras Act; and that, in consequence the temples of every city in India were exempted from taxation, except the city of Benares; and would the Secretary of State direct the Government of the North-West Provinces to make the practice of the municipality of Benares agree with the principles of the Madras Act, and with the practice of the rest of India.—Mr. G. Russell: The Secretary of State for India has not seen the order or notification issued by the Government of the North-West Provinces which my hon. friend quotes. The report, which was called for in conformity with the answer I gave to his question on the same subject on April 25th last, has not yet been received from India. A telegram has been sent requesting them to accelerate their report. The Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884 does, as stated in the question, exempt places set apart for public worship, among other exemptions from the municipal tax on buildings and lands. So also does the Bengal Municipalities Act. But, so far as the Secretary of State is aware, neither the Punjab Municipalities Act, nor the Burma Act, nor the Central Provinces Act contains such an exemption. In all these Acts the Municipal Commissioners, the majority of whom are elected by the ratepayers, have power "to define the persons or property to be taxed." The Secretary of State does not propose to issue any orders in the matter until he receives the report which he has requested the Government of India to submit. The matter is one on which parties interested might suitably cause a question to be asked in the local Legislative Council.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In answer to Sir R. Temple, Mr. G. Russell said: The Secretary of State has received no communication from the Government of India as to the appointment of Col. Bissett to the post of Director-General of Railways in India, and therefore I am not in a position to answer the hon. baronet's question. The appointment of a special Public Works member of the Viceroy's Council is not considered necessary or desirable at the present time.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT IN THE DECCAN.

In answer to Mr. Keay, Mr. G. Russell said: The Secretary of State has seen a newspaper statement that Mr. Plowden had received an anonymous letter purporting to warn him that a plot existed to murder the British Resident or blow up the Residency with dynamite. He has not received any information from the Government of India on the subject, nor as to the banishment of Mehdi Ali. He has, however, telegraphed for information on the subject.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

In answer to Sir J. Gorst, Mr. G. Russell said: No appointments have yet been made to the Royal Commission on Opium; but the Secretary of State has taken steps to ascertain whether certain gentlemen would be willing to serve on it if appointed. The arrangements are not yet sufficiently advanced to allow of any estimate being formed as to the cost; but it will, no doubt, be large. The Council of India have not consented to this charge being defrayed from the Indian revenues, nor has any proposal on the subject been placed before them. In no case can their assent be taken for granted; but as yet her Majesty's Government have come to no decision as to the source from which this expenditure should be met.—Sir J. Gorst said he understood that her Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion that the cost was to be defrayed out of the revenues of India; but was he now to understand that they had not come to any such conclusion?—Mr. G. Russell: I have not had any opportunity of speaking to the Secretary of State; but I believe the right hon. gentleman will find I am now correct in saying that no final decision has been arrived at.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. Everett asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he had observed that a bill for the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of twenty-four to one, had just been introduced into the Senate of the United States; whether, as her Majesty's Government were now aiming to fix that very ratio between gold in the sovereign and silver in the rupee in India, joint action between the two Governments would be possible, with a view to the re-establishing on a durable basis of a par of exchange between the two money metals of the world; and whether her Majesty's Government would confer with the Government of the United States upon the matter to see whether united action was possible.—Mr. Gladstone: The hon. gentleman assumes that we may usefully enter into negotiations with the United States on account of the presentation of a certain bill to the Senate of the United States. But the Bill in question in no way represents the policy of the United States Government, and is understood to be opposed to that policy. I rather think that my hon. friend will see that it could not form, even if it were accepted and passed by the Government, a suitable opportunity for communication with the United States Government, setting apart any question whether there would be justifiable ground for such communication on the passing of such a bill.

CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. G. Russell, in reply to Sir Henry Roscoe, said the Government of India had for some years past made constant efforts to prevent the spread of cholera in connection with Indian fairs by insisting on strict sanitary control. He was glad to say that the great fair at Hurdwar had passed off without spreading cholera.

INDIA BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

SIR JOHN ADYE writes to the *Times* of Aug. 17:—The current number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an article by the Hon. George Curzon, M.P., called "India Between Two Fires," which, at the present moment, is of some interest, and regarding which I shall be glad if you will allow me to offer a few remarks. The article discusses the situation in India, with reference to the present position of Russia in Central Asia and of France in Siam, and is of two-fold aspect, political and military. Of the first, or political, I desire at present to speak briefly, especially as regards Siam, because we have not as yet by any means full information of recent events; and we must therefore wait until the promised official despatches on the Pamirs and on Siam are before us. At the same time I would point out that Mr. Curzon throughout his article assumes, almost as a matter of course, that the recent movements of Russia and France are unfriendly to us, and, as he says, may easily develop as regards India "into a danger of the first magnitude." This of itself is a very large assumption. Another political point to be noticed in the article is that, in Mr. Curzon's view, both Russia and France have acted in the past and are still acting in an unjust, high-handed manner in the countries referred to; and especially that Russia is intriguing with the Afghans, and is not straightforward as to the Pamirs. In fact, according to Mr. Curzon, the Governments of both these great Powers are faithless and not to be trusted. I must say that, in my opinion, it is neither wise nor just, in considering great questions of this character, to start with the assumption that, whilst we are righteous in all our doings, other nations, who like ourselves are extending their Eastern dominions, are necessarily the reverse. Perhaps if we too look back and carefully study the history of our Eastern campaigns and conquests during the century, even down to the present day, we might find ourselves by no means free from those faults which Mr. Curzon so glibly assumes to be the guiding principles of others. There is one more point to be noticed before leaving the political aspect of the case—namely, that throughout his article Mr. Curzon almost entirely omits any consideration of one of the most important features of the whole question—that is, the position, power, and the interests of China.

It is, however, to the military position of Russia in Central Asia that I would chiefly refer. Mr. Curzon's historical summary of bygone events is very amusing. He tells us that years ago we were criminally indifferent to the Russian advance, based on measureless geographical ignorance; that only a few well-informed patriotic spirits "continued to sound their cave," but were denounced as alarmists. In due time, he says, this fairy structure of credulity and imbecility toppled down with a crash, and Russia was found to have approached Herat, whilst her sentries were on the Roof of the World, and in sight of the snowy ramparts of the Hindu Kush.

The real facts of the case, which are by no means alarming, are well known, and are shortly as follows:—During the last 100 years and more we have gradually established our power in India, and by a series of campaigns and treaties have at length founded the Indian Empire, and our north-western frontier is now bounded for hundreds of miles by the mountains of Afghanistan and Cashmere. During the same period Russia has also gradually absorbed the three great principalities of Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokand in Central Asia. In geographical extent the two conquests are, roughly speaking, nearly equal. But, whilst the newly-acquired dominions of Russia only contain about five millions of people, nearly half being nomadic, the population of India is estimated at 250 millions. This great fact at once marks the striking difference between the two, and in a military sense is of the highest importance. That is to say, Russia has conquered a vast territory, but for the most part it consists of deserts, devoid of food, forage, fuel, water, and transport. There are, of course, occasional oases and certain ancient decayed cities, but the general aspect is as I have described. It has been a slow but not a very difficult task for Russia to conquer and hold in subjection the wandering tribes and so desolate a region; but in a military point of view her position as regards any further advance is very disadvantageous and difficult. Her scattered forces are many hundreds of miles away from the main resources of the empire; the further they go the weaker they become, and although a railway now exists from the Caspian to Samarcand, and is in some degree advantageous in point of transport, still it cannot alter the main features of the country. But that is not all. The snowy ranges of the Hindu Kush and the mountains of Afghanistan stand between Russia and India, so that far as her troops have advanced, they are still hundreds of miles from the Indus; and, even could they arrive on the banks of that river they would then only be at the beginning and not at the end of their enterprise.

I do not know whether Russia entertains designs against India, but in my opinion she has not the power of carrying them into execution, which is a far more important consideration. Then, again, as to the desolate region of the Pamirs. It is a very elevated plateau, surrounded by great mountain ranges. The very lakes on it are upwards of 10,000ft. above the sea. Mr. Curzon speaks of our frontier as being a very vulnerable one, and says he trembles at the idea of Russia advancing over the Pamirs within sight of the Hindu Kush. In a military sense there is no occasion for trembling. Our north-western frontier, from its natural difficulties, is very safe, and almost impregnable; and as for the Pamirs, no Russian general would be so ignorant and foolish as to attempt to enter India from that quarter. The information collected by Mr. Curzon in his Eastern travels, and published from time to time, is of great interest and value, but his political conclusions are, in my opinion, shallow and unjust; whilst his views on the supposed danger of India are exaggerated and unsound. We are the great and rising Power in the East, and the main lines of our policy should be to govern India well, and carefully to maintain friendship with China.

PROTEST BY IRISHWOMEN AGAINST HOME RULE.

THE following memorial, addressed to her Majesty, was deposited at the Home Office on Aug. 12:—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. May it please your Majesty.—We, the undersigned women of Ireland of all creeds and classes, representing those of your Majesty's subjects who continue loyal to the Constitution of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby approach your Majesty to express our sorrow and consternation at the possibility of the severance of this country from the Government of Great Britain by the establishment of a separate Parliament, as contemplated in the "Government of Ireland Bill" now before the House of Commons. We believe that this Bill, if passed into law, would endanger the true liberties of the Irish people, and prove oppressive and unjust to your Majesty's loyal subjects in Ireland, so large a number of whom, throughout every part of the country, are expressing by every means in their power their sense of the evils, social and financial, which its proposals involve. Those of your Majesty's memorialists who reside in Ulster, where the principal manufactures of this country are carried on, thereby providing a large amount of employment for women, as well as men, and creating a condition of more than average comfort, dread the removal of the trade and capital which have caused this prosperity, being convinced that such will be the inevitable consequence of legislative separation from Great Britain. We believe that throughout the whole country distress and insecurity would take the place of the peace, safety, and increasing prosperity which we have hitherto enjoyed under a united Parliament, and we view with the profoundest anxiety any attempt, direct or indirect, to sever us from your beloved Majesty's rule and Government, upon which every subject has hitherto relied for protection, and under which all now enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. That it may please Almighty God long to continue the benevolent reign of your most gracious Majesty over the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is the fervent prayer of your most gracious Majesty's humble and devoted subjects.

Appended to this memorial there were over 103,000 signatures exclusively of women "belonging to every class and every religious creed in Ireland." The document was made up into three enormous rolls and kept together by a red, white, and blue poplin ribbon. The whole was contained in a walnut casket lined with Irish poplin of St. Patrick's blue. The Home Secretary, it appears, declined to receive a deputation of Irish ladies, headed by the Duchess of Abercorn, and representing the Ladies' Committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance, who were charged with the promotion of the memorial.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

THE SILVER CRISIS.

REUTER says that President Cleveland announces that his interest in the Silver Question is by no means lessened, but that the state of his health renders a holiday necessary. A debate on the Silver Question is going on in the Senate, as well as in the House of Representatives, and there is some likelihood that the question of tariff reform will be mixed up with that of silver. In the House of Representatives on Aug. 11 Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, brought in a Bill repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman Act. Mr. Bland also brought forward a Bill providing for free silver at an increased ratio and the re-enactment of the Bland Law. Speaking on Aug. 12 Mr. Bland advocated free coinage, and warned the Eastern Democrats that if they discredited silver the Western Democrats would not follow them. The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* states that, although the Silver party in the Senate are subsidising newspapers to support them and resorting to every other available means to increase their strength, it is certain that there is a small majority in that body in favour of repeal. The opponents of the Silver Law in the Lower House propose that after the passing of the Repeal Bill the House should adjourn for three days, in order that the public may be able to concentrate its attention upon the attitude of the Senate and senators individually. Later advices from Washington are to the effect that the repeal of the Sherman Act can only be procured in the United States Senate by the adoption of some compromise involving free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio—twenty to one is spoken of. On the other hand, any proposal of free mintage of silver, it is believed, the President would veto.

In the course of an article in which it speaks of the currency outlook of the world as becoming daily more dark and doubtful, the *Spectator* of Aug. 12 says:—"When all is said and done, the fact remains that the Indian side of the silver crisis has been by no means surmounted, and if, as seems possible, the intrinsic value of the rupee falls 3d. or 9d. we may need some further means of meeting the difficulty. We say this not because we have come to think that the policy adopted by the Indian Government was otherwise than courageous and sagacious. We fully admit than it was absolutely essential for them to shut the mints in some form or other. All we wish to insist on is that the public must not consider the silver problem solved for India. If the outlook as regards silver is black in India it is still blacker in the United States. The resolute character of the President's Message seems to make it likely that the Silver Purchase Law will be abolished; that America will cease to make great monthly purchases of silver; and that in some form, open or veiled, America will become monometallic. But as soon as this happens, the pressure on gold will be greater than ever, and the demand for silver less, with the natural result that prices measured in gold will fall still more, and that silver, as compared with gold, will be further depreciated. A moment's reflection will show how extremely difficult is the position of Englishmen of business who trade with countries using a silver standard as long as silver is liable to still further depreciation. People trade not for the love of it, but to make a profit. Though a steady standard of value is best for trade, a rising standard of value does not destroy it. A falling standard, however, makes business almost impossible. Whether gold is or is not appreciated, we do not pretended to say. But no one, we think, can doubt—(1) that silver is depreciated; and (2), that such depreciation is bad for trade. Whether it will be possible to help silver by Government action is a very difficult question. We are, however, inclined to think that the hope of being able to do something for silver by international agreement is not altogether absurd. Short of bimetallism, a use could surely be found for silver, and we do not see why a new conference should not be called with a view to discussing this matter. For example, we do not see why the Powers should not agree—(1) to make silver legal tender up to £10; (2) to bind themselves to issue silver coins for discharging debts under £10 at an agreed ratio to gold—these might, of course be also made the basis of a note-issue; (3) to let the amount to be coined by each State be equal to at least one year's State revenue. As it would be possible to pay all taxes under £10 in this silver coin, or in notes based upon it, and as there would not be a plethora of it in any country, owing to the agreement as to the amount to be coined, there would be no risk of the silver notes or coins getting depreciated, and yet something handsome would be done for silver. We do not put these suggestions forth as in any sense a final or deliberate scheme, but merely to indicate roughly that there are ways of using more silver short of bimetallism, which are worth discussing. These ways of doing something for silver would have been discussed at the last Brussels Conference but for England, and would have had the support of many Continental monometallists. It was, is no small measure, our refusal to do anything for silver which made the Brussels Conference a fiasco, and brought on the present crisis. As we have said above the silver crisis is now entering upon its most acute stage. Under these circumstances we hold that Mr. Gladstone and the Government should think long and carefully before they decide either that there is no need to do anything for silver, or that nothing can be done for silver. The question is, at any rate, one which ought not to be settled off hand by a joke or a sneer."

ADVICE TO THE KHEDIVE.

THE Khedive's first attempt to gain a position of power and independence has been frustrated, and he returns to Egypt in no better position than his point of view than when he left it. Under these circumstances (says a well-informed writer in the *Spectator*), we venture with all respect to place before his Highness certain suggestions. Put plainly and frankly, we believe that his best way of gaining that power and independence which he naturally, and from his point of view rightly, desires, is to accept thoroughly and unreservedly the present position at Cairo, to throw in his lot with the English, and to work heartily with them in improving the moral and material position of his country. If the Khedive were to do this, in ten years' time he would possess an influence and importance equal to that of the foremost rulers and statesmen in Europe. The English not only could not refuse his aid in carrying out their reforms, but would accept it most gratefully. Yet, were he active in the work, his position as Khedive would enable him to absorb practically the whole credit of success. Whatever relief was gained by the fellaheen—and relief for the fellaheen, and the improvement of the finances, and the reform of the Administration, are synonymous terms—would be carried to his account, and he would gain a measure of respect, popularity, and devotion such as has belonged to few rulers on the Nile. Ten years' careful nursing of the Egyptian estate, under a regime of reform in which the Khedive took the lead with vigour and determination, would enable the chief encumbrances to be got rid of, and would place the Khedive in a financial position stronger than that of many of the sovereigns of Europe. By learning to work heartily with the English officials, by gaining their confidence and by understanding their methods, the Khedive would, after a period such as we have indicated, be able to say, and to say without fear of contradiction, that a great deal, if not all, the foreign influence at Cairo might be done away with. A Khedive with English notions of government could be trusted to stand alone far sooner than a Khedive who refused to do anything to help his countrymen as long as a single redcoat remained at Cairo.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

SIR C. A. ELLIOTT replied at length in the *Times* of Aug 12 to the letter recently forwarded to that journal by Lord Randolph Churchill on the above subject. Sir C. Elliott concludes: "I deny that the cadastral survey is by any means as unpopular a measure in Behar as newspaper correspondence and Parliamentary interpellations would seem to represent. The indigo planters, an intelligent and influential body of Europeans, support it almost to a man. The ryots are not enthusiastic about anything, but they crowd in eagerly to obtain extracts from the record which affect themselves. Some of the zemindars welcomed it from the first; others have gradually come round, being reassured by the care and patience with which the survey and settlement officials, under Col. Sandeman and Mr. Macpherson, the two directors, are carrying out the work. No doubt there were much hostility and agitation in the winter of 1991-2 when the measure was first introduced; but I was fully persuaded when I left India in June that the opposition had become very lukewarm. Of course nobody likes having to pay the cost of the survey. I sympathise with them in this respect, and wish the state of the finances enabled the Government to bear a larger portion of the expenditure. But I am convinced that when the work is finished even the largest zemindars, on whom the charge will fall the heaviest, will agree that it is cheaper than the cost which desultory litigation to attain the same end would have entailed, and that they have obtained their money's worth by getting for the first time an accurate rent-roll and a real knowledge of their estates."

FRANCE AND SIAM.

A TELEGRAM from Admiral Humann, which reached Paris on Aug. 6, announced that the document putting an end to the Siamese incident was signed on Saturday night (Aug. 5). The Siamese Government has accepted absolutely the conditions of the ultimatum, and has ordered the prompt evacuation of all posts on the left bank of the Mekong. The semi-official note said: "The blockade was immediately raised, and measures have been taken, in accord with the specially-appointed representative of Siam, for the immediate occupation of Chantaboon." The French flag has now been hauled down from the island of Koh-si-Chang and the Siamese Customs officials allowed to return.—The appetite grows by what it feeds on (says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent). M. Delcasse, the Colonial Under-Secretary of State, is now urging the occupation of Angkor and Battambang. The plea for doing so is that they were wrested from Cambodia. The Vatican is said to have expressed satisfaction through a diplomatic channel at the French having taken the valley of the Mekong, they being the great protectors of Catholic Missions in Indo-China. Since the foregoing was published the Paris *Temps* has published a telegram from Saigon, stating that the excitement in Cambodia is increasing. "The King" (the telegram stated) "has emphatically declared that the time is ripe for him to regain Battambang, and that should the French Government refuse to act, he will overstep the limits of the powers vested in him. The inhabitants of Cambodia are said to be very disappointed that nothing has been done for their benefit, and are prepared to assert their rights on their own account."

M. Pavie returned to Bankok on Aug. 8. Siamese Commissioners have proceeded to Chantaboon, where they will remain during the French occupation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Aug. 8:—

Your Siam correspondent was right in informing you some days ago that the blockade was not raised, and that things looked blacker than ever at Bangkok. When it was known in Europe that orders had been sent to raise the blockade, the orders were transmitted in a cyphered telegram of 2500 words to Marseilles. But instead of sending it at once thence by the English Eastern Company, the officials returned it to Paris to be counted a second time, there being a difference in the Marseilles and Paris reckonings of five words. As it was in cypher, they were not quite sure in Paris whether their calculation was right, and had to wait till someone who had a key could be seen. This caused a delay of sixteen hours—time enough to have bombarded Bangkok. At Malta the English clerks found another error, and referred back to Marseilles. The same thing happened at Aden, whence the unlucky despatch was referred to Alexandria. The Foreign Minister could not understand why the *Daily News* was so confident that the blockade was not raised, and that the situation was so menacing. An inquiry has been ordered, but as all the clerks only obeyed the rules, they cannot be blamed. They took the number in the first instance from the Foreign Office. So long as the message had only to go over a French wire it was all right. The mischief began when it had to be transferred to the cable of the English company.

WAS LORD ROSEBERY WEAK OR STRONG?

[The *Saturday Review* considers that Lord Rosebery has shown weakness in his management of the Siam business. What has been said in Parliament has given the impression, it says, "that we have elected to be content with a 'buffer' north of Luang Prabang, and have substantially given France to understand that she may do what she pleases on the east and south of Siam as long as she does not threaten the independence of that country totidem verbis. To Siam we apparently say that she has no support to expect from us. No course better calculated to encourage French aggression and drive Siam to absolute submission could be imagined." The action of France (the *Saturday* goes on to say) "has brought Siam and England face to face with a very serious prospect. For Siam the question is how soon it is to become entirely dependent on one or the other of the great European Powers between which it stands. It would argue amazing blindness on our part not to see how possible it is that Siam may settle that question suddenly little to our taste. Between one great Power which does not menace it but will also give it no support and another which does menace it may very well submit in the usual Oriental way to the neighbour from whom it has much to fear. There need be no technical breach of the independence of Siam. A treaty as between equals would give France the substance of all it need want and make it master at Bangkok. Nor could we reasonably complain of the King of Siam if he preferred to make the best terms he could at once while he has the means to make a bargain rather than to allow himself to be eaten in slices as he infallibly will be unless he receives English support."

The *Spectator*, on the other hand, holds that the Foreign Secretary has steered us well through a very troubled piece of water, and has placed matters for the future on the most satisfactory basis they are likely to assume. "Rightly or wrongly, we have promulgated in Asia a doctrine comparable to the Monroe doctrine. It is, that under no circumstances will we allow European Powers to annex territories which will give them a coterminous boundary with our Indian Empire. In other words, we insist on maintaining 'buffer' States between our possessions and those of France and Russia. The enforcement of this doctrine, as Lord Rosebery saw at once, was the essential element in the Siamese question, and he wisely concentrated his whole energy on securing it. A weaker and less clear-headed man would have tried to gain something by mixing up this question with our commercial interests at Bangkok," and would have left the whole subject with ragged edges. Lord Rosebery pruned away everything but the irreducible minimum. The French Government did not miss the true meaning of this action, but saw at once that England really meant business in regard to the buffer State, and agreed accordingly to the arrangement proposed to them." The *Spectator* concludes:—

What will be the exact nature and extent of the neutral zone which France and England have agreed to establish between their territories is not yet known in detail; but it is not difficult, with the help of the hints that have been droped, to guess its main features. In the first place, it is clear that in the lower portion of the valley of the Mekong no special interference on our part is required. Siam there remains quite thick enough for a buffer even if the whole of the left bank of the river is taken. It is in the upper part of the river that the question of how to form a buffer state becomes acute. In the region before the Mekong has taken its great bend to the east the annexation of the left Bank by France would make France march with one of the Shan States now under British protection. How is this problem to be settled and a suitable buffer provided? Fortunately there is close at hand material out of which to make the very best buffer State in the whole world. China not only claims suzerain rights over the Shan State which lies on the Upper Mekong, but is at this moment administering it. Nothing, then, is easier than for England and France to contribute between them sufficient territory out of which to make a buffer State, and to hand this territory over to China. In this way England and France will have placed between them a Power which can and will forbid them to pass through its land, should either of them for any reason be tempted to do so. We shall thus have stretched across our Burmese frontier, to the south-east Siam, and to the north-east a Chinese province. To say that this means a defeat for England is to talk sheer nonsense. It means, on the contrary, a very good stroke of business, and one on which Lord Rosebery has every right to be congratulated. He had shown himself to posses Lord Salisbury's power of negotiating firmly and without bluster. It is interesting to notice how India is gradually enveloping herself to the north, the north-west, and the north-east in a buffer of Chinese felt. It grows every day more and more apparent that when the Pamirs question comes up for settlement—and the settlement cannot long be delayed—we shall again rely upon China as a buffer between us and a European Power. China is an ideal buffer. She is inert, and does not, therefore, worry; she is able to maintain an amount of order sufficient to prevent frontier troubles; she is for defensive purposes very strong; and, finally, her Government in spite of the secret societies, is as stable as any in Europe. To get behind China is like taking shelter under a quickset hedge. The shelter may look anything but watertight, and yet, as a matter of fact, it keeps out wind and wet better than a brick wall. Under the lee of China the Indian ship of State has an almost ideal anchorage. No doubt, like all good things, there are certain disadvantages connected with the employment of China as a buffer to India. The Chinese may be childlike and bland, but they do nothing for nothing. Depend upon it, if we use them as a buffer, they will not merely be content, as is sometimes supposed, with the gratification of having their large and vague territorial claims to the unconsidered and unmapped portions of Asia recognised and enforced. They will want something more than that, and even if they did not ask for it we should have to give it them. Imagine China installed as our chief buffer. This means that, both in the Pamirs and on the Mekong, China will be doing us very useful service. Next, imagine China in great difficulties from some internal revolt. Under such circumstances would it not seem madness not to prevent the Chinese Empire from going to pieces and our new and reliable buffers with it? To rely upon Chinese buffers must in fact mean the establishment of a certain amount of interest in China, and the establishment of this interest, however carefully undertaken, may lead us into difficulties and troubles. Of that there can be no question. It does not, however, follow that this is a ground for not employing China as a buffer. It is a choice of evils, and the lesser evil is distinctly the risk of getting interested in the affairs of China. Besides, we are already very deeply interested in China, and a little more interest will not greatly matter. All we can do is to hope that the secret societies will wait another hundred years before they begin in earnest to "expel the Ming; restore the Ching." Before that period has elapsed, some change in the European kaleidoscope may have made the maintenance of buffer States no longer a question of vital importance.

The view of the affair taken by the *National Observer* may be estimated by its head-line, "The Betrayal." "It is a pretty jugglery enough," it says, "this fiction that, because there is a place called Siam which is not India, it matters nothing if France devours it; that because it is not in the British Empire, it is all one to our merchants whether they trade at Bangkok or have their market ruined and their warehouses shut up, since Lord Rosebery (or his chief) deigns not to lift a finger in their defence. But it is a jugglery that cannot long shirk exposure. Another generation of unchecked aggression from Cambodia may convince Britain but too bitterly for what blows this Government is stripping her. The debate of Wednesday last told the country nothing except that Mr. Gladstone has once more betrayed the trust that this perverse country will continually repose in him. We knew what we had at stake; we did not know it was being wantonly thrown away. We knew that France, having put all her claims in her ultimatum, began to discover new rights as soon as the old ones were granted; we did not know that Britain was acquiescing abjectly in this insatiable cupidity, and allowing Siam to be gobbled up alive, British interests and all."

The *Speaker* considers that we were "within the toss of a coin" of a war with France, and is thankful that we have escaped the crisis. "What was the possible casus belli?" It asks. "For us: some twopenny-halfpenny 'commercial interests' among the squalid houseboats of Bangkok, and some wildly ignorant conceptions of our position in the waste places of an independent country. For France, a filibustering exploit, engaged in for election purposes, in pursuit of a ruinous colonial policy, which three-fourths of the French people condemn, which cost one of the ablest French statesmen seven years of ostracism, and which has no sensible advocates save the unscrupulous financial adventurers who are ever on the look out for new Panamas and Tonkings to set going new streams of French savings. For such issues as these the two foremost nations of European civilisation were on the brink of coming to war—a war which would not only unloose the terrific powers of destruction which the invention of the past twenty years has been accumulating in the arsenals and dockyards of these two countries, but which would inevitably sweep all Europe into its circle of fire!"

A writer in the *Echo* (Aug. 7) says: "I have reason to know that when the inside details of the late negotiations with regard to Siam reach the public, as they will in all probability, it will be found that Lord Rosebery has fully sustained the best traditions of the Foreign Office. In some quarters an impression seems to exist that France has 'jockeyed' Great Britain. The fact is the other way. This, perhaps, is no time to disclose a despatch which Lord Rosebery addressed to Lord Dufferin, but it may be permitted to us to state that this particular despatch instructed the British Ambassador to intimate to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that Great Britain would not recognise the French blockade of Bangkok, and that any interference with British commerce would result in the act being regarded as an affront to the British flag. That was pretty strong, but we happen to know that it is both strong and true as a matter of fact."]

SUICIDE RATHER THAN BLINDNESS.

No one can read the pathetic story of Mr. Jefferson Lowndes's death at Liverpol without emotion. The deceased gentleman was widely known and extremely popular with rowing men. Not only did he win the Diamond Sculls for five years in succession, but the excellence of his style kept his memory famous at Henley. After leaving Oxford he was for some time a master at Derby School, where he was much liked. The idea that sooner or later he must become blind no doubt overshadowed his whole life, but the fact was not known save perhaps to a few of his most intimate friends at Oxford.

An inquest was held in Liverpool on August 10th on the body of the Rev. Jefferson Lowndes, M.A., of Hertford College, Oxford, who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, in his bedroom at the North-Western Hotel. Elizabeth Dorothy Lowndes, mother of the deceased, deposed that she was the widow of a newspaper editor, Jonathan Lowndes, and resided at Holland-road, Kensington, London. The deceased, who was 35 years of age, had been engaged recently as private secretary to a gentleman. He was blind in one eye, having been shot in it when a toy by a schoolfellow. The other eye was much affected, and an oculist had told the deceased that when he was 40 he would be stone-blind. For the past four or five weeks he had been very much depressed and reticent. He had not officiated as a clergyman for some years. About six years ago he went out to the West Indies, where his wife died 12 years after their marriage. He was a celebrated sculler, and had won the Henley Diamonds five years in succession. The following letter to witness, which was found among the deceased's effects at the hotel, was recognised by her as being in his handwriting:—

My dearest Mother,—I have suddenly gone blind. I cannot be a burden to you and family. I had intended to emigrate, but a blind man can do no good in the colonies. God bless and forgive me, your loving son, J. L.

A letter to the manager of the hotel read:—

Dear Sir,—Retiring to bed at about twelve, I found I was blind; I struck some matches, but could not see the light, although they burned my fingers. I had intended to emigrate, sailing with a friend of mine, but was not all right in the morning I shall shoot myself Communicate with my friends at 152, Holland-road, London. My name is J. Lowndes. I have enough money to pay my bill. If there is any balance over send it to Mrs. Lowndes.

The letter was very indistinct, and the lines ran across each other in several places, the deceased having been almost, if not completely, blind when writing. The jury found a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE following is a list of gentlemen cadets of the first Division who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in July, 1893, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Thorold, F T	2631	Noyes, R E	2505
Gelibrand, J	2397	Power, R E	2494
Grantes Reyers, W E	2489	Wilson, A H	5493
Christie, W C	2576	Hood, A N	2478
Thomson, E P	2563	Johnson, W E A	2472
Savile, R V	2512	Thomson, A G	2459
Christian, E	2526	Toller, H B	2450
O Grady, H deC	2506		

PASSED.

Waddell, J T	2441	Barrett, A L	2239
Tweedie, G S	2432	Grant, A C	2238
Glasfurd, D J	2431	Martin, G R B	2237
Woodward, F W	2429	Nicolas, F C	2229
St John, H B	2421	Gurry, J L J	2221
Halliday, S G	2420	Williams, T J	2220
Hendersen, F E E	2418	Ferguson, C A	2218
Coldstream, J C	2408	Scott, Sir S E	2216
Haldane, A H	2408	Nicolas, C P	2215
Burges, D	2395	Ruck, J E	2202
Clive, G S	2382	Dutton, J H	2195
Storr, C L	2380	Prichand, B C	2187
Mitchell, A B	2381	Macdonald, A G	2169
Cresswell, A F B	2379	Johnson, J E B	2166
Balmain, J A S	2377	Robertson, C	2125
Peunell, H S	2373	Clarke, C S	2122
Mackenzie, K L W	2368	Edmunds, N G	2121
Nicholson, A D	2338	Breul, F A	2111
Donaldson Hudson R C	2 34	Clay, B G	2106
Herbert, H C	2 31	Armstrong, A S B	2107
Moberley, H S	2331	Phillips, F C	2094
Vivian, C A	2322	Ames, L H R	2095
Pennyhough, H C	2322	Baker-Carr, H B F	2081
Carey, H A	2313	Carlisle, P B	2076
Wood, M D	2311	Hamilton-Russell, Hon A	2 45
Widdrington, B F	2297	Yeld, F E	2051
Crockett, K G	2290	Rooke, G	2042
Wilson, C E	2282	Hinkie, C J	2031
Denham, H A	2283	Tuthill, C H	2004
Rankin, C H	2272	Butt, F E W	19 8
Boylands, A K	2236	Dalrymple-Hay, S F B	1988
Cox, P G A	2235	Elkington, A	1928
Hodge, R G de B	22 5	Imbert-Ter

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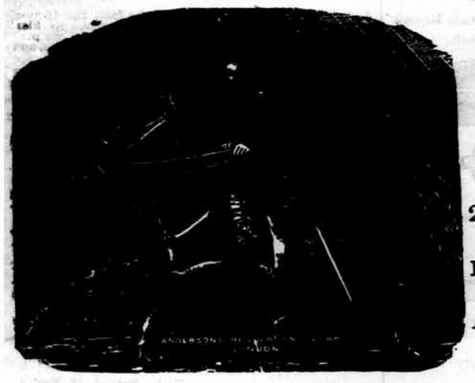

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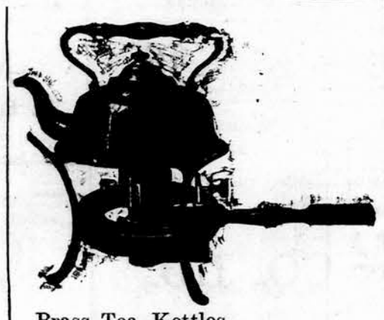

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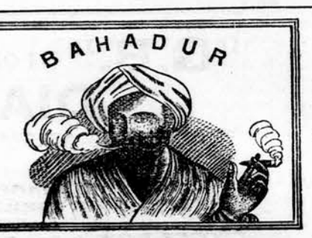

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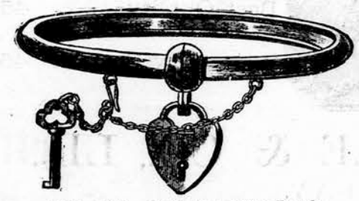

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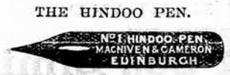

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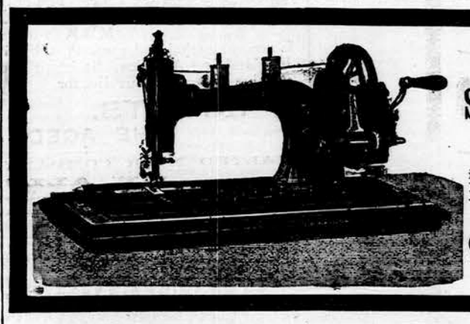

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